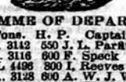
The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,161 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th Nov.
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4426	800	L. Reeves	9th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webber	16th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd "
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London viâ Malta; and those marked M viâ Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back viâ Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	25th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
VENETIA	2726	550	F. I. Cole	24th Nov.
PERSIA	3900	800	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. RALDUINO..	5,000	800	.....1st Dec.	20th Jan. '88.
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	.....20th "	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	.....10th Jan.	1st March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO ...	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Reasoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. ARABIA..	3541	491	Capt. Laird...	6th Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA ..	3557	480	Capt. J. Russel ..	17th Dec.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, with option to call at the MEDITERRANEAN Ports, on or about the 5th December.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising if their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on TUESDAY, 29th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, the 26th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 23, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*				
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of his Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen quarts, Rs. 54-0; Pints, Rs. 29-8.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

	Cash Prices, per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	62	0	34	0
Perrier Jouet and Co.'s Finest Dry...	54	0	29	8
Do. do. Reserve Cuvee.....	60	0	33	0
Roederer's	63	0		
Saumer, Superior Sparkling.....	29	0	17	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re.	1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As.	10 "
PEKOE DUST	"	10 "
SOUCHONG	"	6 "
CONGOU	"	4 "

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam.
Grocer's and Counter Scales.
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M.M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A CANOE BAROUCHE with a pair of Bay ARABS the property of a Gentleman.

A new English-built BAROUCHE by Kinross, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.

An English-built new BROUGHAM, very light.

Some GRAM and GRASS MACHINES and Best Real MOCHA COFFEE.

Just arrived per s. s. Manitoba a new CANOE LANDAU with a patent head, and suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

"A nice Bareilly CART and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman."

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public: see that both Bott and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-10 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS'——————WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS MATERIALS.
MILLINERY, LACES, VELVETS, PLUSHES, ETC.
Personally selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL in Europe.

LADIES obtain SPECIAL ADVANTAGES by having their Costumes at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S where by careful attention to the subject of DRESS and the SUPERIORITY of their productions they now rank as the acknowledged LEADERS of FASHION.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY; EAST STREET, POONA.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
COGNAC,
FRANCE,
FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal termsto large dealers
Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER, GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. G. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, andmany others.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ..... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ..... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT.
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.
Price, 1 Re., postage, 1 An...
Bombay Gazette Office, Ramp...

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the BHUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site with commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	" 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	" 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

REDUCTION IN FARE.

THE new Steamer Rajpuri, fitted with Electric Light, will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m., ON SATURDAY NEXT, November 26, for a cruise round the Harbour. Band on Board.

FARE—ONE RUPEE.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW.

S.S. EDEN HALL,
Arrived 22nd November, 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned'd clline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Cases exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c. and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1887.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE NEXT MAIL for AUSTRALIA only will be CLOSED at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, and the MAIL for CHINA will be CLOSED at 6 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 23rd November 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the Supply of PROVISIONS required for Burmah Police as per Schedule No.

Forms of Tenders, with further particulars, can be obtained from the above Officer,

J. L. FAGON, Lt.-Col.,
Offg. Comst. Storekeeper-General.

Comst Storekeeper Gen'l's Office, Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1887.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity :—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay ;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay ;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements, are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country ;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant and cheap ;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Madews Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOPER, MADON & Co.'s
SPECIAL REMEDIES.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot. Re. 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH and lost NERVE and BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL and PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DIMINISHED VITALITY, and ÆNEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from Fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—AN efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, Skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bottle Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3 12.

THE AMERICAN
GALACTAGOGUE
OR
THE MILK PRODUCING ELIXIR.

KEEPS GOOD IN ALL CLIMATES.

A GREAT BOON TO MOTHERS AND WET NURSES!

THIS preparation is the greatest boon ever invented for Mothers and Wet Nurses. Its use produces a copious flow of rich nourishing milk, which thoroughly satisfies the infant, prevents sickness, promotes easy dentition, and lays the foundation of a strong, healthy constitution. It also prevents debility in the mother whilst suckling, and is a capital remedy for acidity, flatulence, indigestion, &c. If taken during pregnancy it promotes perfect gestation, and effectively prevents decay of the teeth, so common to mothers during this period.

Gives entire satisfaction.

Sold in half pint and pint bottles at Rs. 2-12 and 4-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

	Nett Cash. Rs. As.
Cardinal Sin, by Hugh Conway	1 12
Colonel Enderby's Wife, by Lucas Malet 1-12 &	1 4
Cross Corners, by Anna B. Warner	2 8
Don Quixote, 2 Vols.	0 12
Donal Grant, by George Macdonald, Re. 1-12 &	1 4
Gnostics and their Remains, by C. W. King	14 4
Guatemala, The Land of the Quetzal, by Brigham	14 4
Hand Book of Steam Users, by P. Bale	2 8
House in the Close. (Favorite Fiction Series)	1 4
Illustrated Almanack and Annual, 1888	0 10
Lady Drusilla, by Thomas Purnell	3 8
Ladies' Man, by Guy de Manpassant	1 12
Lost Man in London, by Delaval North	0 10
Letters from Crete, by Charles Edwardes	10 8
Louise de Kerowalle, Duchess of Portsmouth in the Court of Charles II.	7 0
Manual of Midwifery, by Galabin	10 4
Modern Lover, by George Moore	1 6
More True than Truthful, by Mrs. C. M. Clarke	3 8
My Consulate in Samoa, by Churchward	10 8
Non-Biblical Systems of Religion	4 0
Ogilvie, Student's English Dictionary	4 12
Paule de Brussange, Delpit	2 4
Reed's Engineers Hand Book, Twelfth Edition	8 0
Rider's Leap, by F. Lanbridge	3 8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6 12
Solomon Islands and their Natives	16 0
Spon's Household Manual	5 4
Symington, Anatomy of the Child	30 0
Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1,500 Illustrations, New Edition	2 8
Webster's English Dictionary, Complete, New Edition, Cloth, Rs. 20 ..... Half Morocco	27 0

NEW PRESENTATION BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

	Rs. as.
Christmas Tree Fairy, Illustrated	1 12
Daisy Days do.	2 8
Eventide Songs and Sketches	1 4
Lely and The Cross	1 8
Lilies and Heartsease	1 0
Mistletoe and Holly	1 0
Morning Songs and Sketches	1 4
Night Songs and Sketches	1 4
Noon Songs and Sketches	1 4
Old Conder Arnsall, for 1883	2 8
Pictures and Songs, for little Children	2 8
Queen of the Meadows	3 8
Roses and May	1 0
Star of Bethlehem	1 0
Time Glides On	1 0
Through the Year : Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter	4 0

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS!!
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
(From As. 2 to Rs. 12 each.)

A COLLECTION OF CARBON PHOTOS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.
As. 4 each, Rs. 3 a dozen.

A SUITABLE PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
ASK FOR
Our entirely New Reduced and Revised Price List of Papers and Periodicals.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.
36 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the Stamp Office for One Year, from the 11th proximo will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 3rd idem. Further particulars to be learnt at the office.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Actg. Superintendent of Stamps.

Bombay, General Stamp Office, 22nd Nov. 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—The ADJOURNED THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy. Town Council.

Bombay Municipal Offices, November 23, 1887.

TO BE LET from 1st January next, a very desirable BUNGALOW situated in Middle Colaba west side, with a neat and well laid out garden. Now in the occupation of Mr. Max Minx, for rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

No. 29.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, for the Supplies entered in the subjoined schedule up to 1 o'clock on the 14th December, 1887, when the Tenders will be opened in presence of those interested who choose to attend.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the form of contract deed can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras. Tender to be superscribed "Tender for ——."

Article.	Probable Quantity.	Date of Delivery.	To Whom and Place.	Deposit to accompany Tenders.
Soap, country, bar, well made, for washing purposes	lb. 15,000	From 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889, as may be required from time to time	To be delivered to the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras, free of all charges.	Rs. 75
Cloth, cotton, of 39 inches in width, weighing 12 oz per yard, for making up barrack and hospital mattresses (as per sample).	yards 64,80	About half the quantity should be supplied between April and June 1888 and the other half as required up to 31st Mar. 1889.	To the Commissariat Storekeeper, General, Madras.	Rs. 700

1. Sample should accompany tender for soap.
2. Receipts will only be granted for the actual weight found after the quantities tendered have been kept in store for three months. Any loss in weight by dryage during that time will be at the risk of the contractor.

By order of the Commissary-General
B. GOMPERTZ, Major,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras, 31st October 1887.

No. 30.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, for the supplies entered in the subjoined Schedule up to 1 o'clock on the 14th December 1887, when the Tenders will be opened in presence of those interested who choose to attend.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the form of contract deed can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras. Tender to be superscribed "Tender for ——."

Article.	Probable Quantity.	Date of Delivery.	To Whom and Place.	Deposit to accompany Tenders.
Cloth, cotton, of 39 inches in width, weighing 12 oz per yard, for making up barrack and hospital mattresses (as per sample).	yards 64,80	About half the quantity should be supplied between April and June 1888 and the other half as required up to 31st Mar. 1889.	To the Commissariat Storekeeper, General, Madras.	Rs. 700

For stipulations see *Fort St George Gazette* Supplement, dated 17th September 1886.

Pattern of the above article can be seen at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras.

(By order of the Commissary-General).

B. GOMPERTZ, Major,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras, 31st October, 1887.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD-DECCAN.

WANTED.

IN THE IRRIGATION BRANCH,
ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.
Salaries Hyderabad Halli Sicca Rs. 300 to 400 with fixed travelling allowance H. S. Rs. 100.

SUPERVISORS.
Salaries H. S. Rs. 50 to H. S. Rs. 150 with fixed travelling allowance H. S. Rs. 50.

SURVEYORS.
Salary H. S. Rs. 50, fixed travelling allowance H. S. Rs. 25.

DRAUGHTSMEN.
Salary H. S. Rs. 45, fixed travelling allowance H. S. Rs. 15.

Appointments temporary for the present, but may lead to permanencies. Apply, stating age, experience, nationality or caste, with copies of testimonials and references, &c.

G. PALMER, Esq., M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government.
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Hyderabad-Deccan.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healthories, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

BIGGEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(SIEMEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures, Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ..... " 2-12 "

F. FISCHER & CO.

HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE of Valuable Flour Mill Machinery and Oil Pressing Machine, at No. 502, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Mill Premises, Girgaum ; by order of the owner ; consisting of 1 12 H. P., semi-portable engine and boiler by Roby and Co. 1 patent roller mill, 1 stone mill, 3½ feet diameter, 1 shieving machine, 1 oil pressing machine, shafting, pulleys, belts, casks, and materials and effects of the said Flour Mill and Oil Pressing Machine.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 bales twist.
3 ,, grey chaties.
2 ,, grey shirtings.
1 case coloured handkerchiefs.
2 ,, colored prints.
1 ,, lady's thread stockings.
10 ,, mazenta color.
10 ,, sensation soap.
10 ,, assorted jams and jellies.
5 ,, foolscap papers.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the late Abba Hajee Fukeermahomed—

A H F 1374-75—2 cases shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Hussan Ali Abdoolali—

H A 1365-76—12 cases white pins.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 24, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

60 great coats with capes Infantry.
67 ,, without capes do.
200 capes for great coats do.

On account of the underwriters—

Per s.s. "Coromandel"

12 cases, each 350 lbs. cochineal S W damaged.
1 ,, ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes.

AT 1.30 P.M.

1 handsome strong lorian in good order.
1 English-built glass fronted miniature broucham.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-3, goes in saddle and harness, very quiet.

The property of S. Jackson, Esq. proceeded to Europe—

1 English-built Mail-phaeton, in very good order, by Holland and Holland.
1 English-built dog-cart, with hood, by Thorn.
1 set of double harness, riding and driving bits, &c.

The property of another gentleman proceeding to England shortly—

1 Wagonette break.
1 pair of handsome fast trotting chestnut Hungarian horses, young, and believed to be sound, both broken to saddle.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Amesty Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished housenold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japan ese flower vases, rich trade ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent dupiex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, a handsome strong built Victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, &c., &c., the property of C. GREENWAY, Esq.

Also the property of NORRIE MITCHELL, Esq., consisting of surplus bedroom furniture, strong English built landau, fast trotting child's pony, sets of harnesses, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock in trade of the late Theodor Knauer, consisting of single and double wick, table hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts, toilet sets, flower vases, enamelled ware.

Also large size glass doors, cupboards, show cases shelves, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 24, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF KHUNDWA WHEAT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Port Trust ground opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Mr. Wadjee Thackersey and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Volkart Brothers—

1,0 0 bags Khundwa wheat, weighing about 100 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., the effects of the late AHMED ADAM, consisting of silver purses and baari, gold and silver watches, rings and noserings, earrings and buttons, watchguards and sundry jewellery.—The effects of the late G. A. SHANNON, Esq., consisting of pictures, books and pamphlets, silver bangles and bracelets, necklet, chain with locket, coins, silver and gold earrings, watches, rings and sundry other articles.

The effects of the late Guranmull Viramalani, consisting of bales of indigo and gum, scales with weights, and sundry articles.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, near Mazagon Castle, the valuable blackwood and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware crockery and glassware, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, bands-me kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &c.,

The property is on view.

SALE OF valuable landed properties at Bandora Hill facing the sea, and adjoining the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. C. S. I.

Under instructions from W. Bullock, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., in one or more lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

All that piece of valuable land situate on the western side of Bandora Hill and facing the sea, comprising upwards of 11,000 square yards and admirably adapted for building purposes. The sites are unrivalled in their position and command an excellent view besides being built red on the Northern and Eastern sides. A good portion of the land is levelled and is ready for building with quarried stones which are lying on the ground and which will be sold after the sale of the ground. There is a new and substantial built bungalow, with stables, cookroom and servants' quarters, and a large pucka built fresh water well, which may be used by all the purchasers of the 3 lots into which the property has been divided as follows :—

LOT No. 1.—Contains about 2,939 square yards and includes the bungalow with out-houses and the use of the well. The bungalow is let under a recent lease for 3 years and 4 months to E. Hayden Esq., at Rs. 140 per month.

LOT No. 2.—Contains 4,802 square yards and is entered by a private road on the South-West side of the property specially reserved for that purpose with use of the well.

LOT No. 3.—Contains about 3,867 square yards and is entered by private road on the Northern side of the property, also having use of the well.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned. Printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ba dora Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain substantial blackwood and oakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned, walnutwood harmonium by Mason and Hamlin, an English clock by Savory and Sons, superior table ornaments, handsome flower-vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs and oleographs, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., an English stove, &c., the property of W. BULLOCK, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Nacoda Street other wise on 1st Cola Mohola without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 6th December, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the estate of the late Ahmed Adam.

All that piece of ground, together with the three-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the north side of Nacoda Street otherwise called Cola Mohola, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 12 feet in breadth and about 30 feet in length, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 38 and 40, and bounded on the east by the property of Mahomed Arkia, on the west by the Jamatik ana, on the north by the property of Esse Allana, and on the west by the said Nacoda street or Cola Mohola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 24, 1887

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance ; postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for HODGARTS PATENT COMBINED LEVER and HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS. Estimates for Press complete, Spare Gear Pumps, Engines and Boilers, supplied on application.

BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.

Bombay, November 22, 1887.

TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE to HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, and other CONSUMERS of TEAK TIMBER.

From this date The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will sell direct to consumers of Teak Timber at the Rates and on the Office Terms hitherto allowed only to Dealers.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,
B. B. T. Corporation, Limited.

Bombay, 16th November, 1887.

THE Public is hereby informed that, by order of the Committee of the Parish of Margao, Goa, personal biddings for the work of PAVING the FLOOR of the CHURCH of this village with Marble Slabs will be received on the 20th and 27th inst. and on the 4th proximo, on which latter date the biddings will be closed. The work is roughly estimated at Rs. 6,685. Bidders for the same should appear at the above Churchyard with competent security on the aforesaid dates at 10 o'clock a.m. The estimate and other conditions are open for public inspection at the Committee's Room, daily from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

CAETANO FRANCISCO FALLEIRO,
Margao, 14th November, 1887.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.
PRICE, Re. 1-0-0.

CONTAINS Recipes for making favourite Indian Dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest Novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Xmas Portuguese Sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kinds of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, &c., Apply to

Mrs. FRED. BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

FOR SALE ABOUT 43 TONS OF BRASS INGOTS.

SEALED TENDERS for purchase of above will be received by Undersigned at the Gun Carriage Factory Office Colaba, up to noon, on the 30th instant, each Tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of 5 per cent. of amount tendered. Number of Tons tendered for and rate per ton to be clearly stated. No less quantity than a ton to be tendered for. The Superintendent does not hold himself bound to accept any of the Tenders.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory.

Gun Carriage Office, Bombay, 21st Nov. 1887.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.

BEG to notify to his Patrons and Public that he has always on hand a rich and select of stock of Gem, Gold, Silver and fine art work Jewellery, Shawls, Chudders, Carpets, Indian and Chinese Curios, Tiger Skins, old and rich Persian Armours, &c., &c., and other things too numerous to mention. Prices beyond competition. Inspection invited.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, next door SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,

---

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of new and useful articles suitable as presents on sale and on view now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1886 ..... £900,000
" 1885 ..... £866,156

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,878 3 9	1878	£2,049,129 14 1
1873	£2,565,503 1 2	1885	£3,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Re. 1 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARD

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 8 p.m.
Religious Addresses: Cathedral, 5-30 p.m., and Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Eden Hall (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Castle Hill (s), from Batoum; and Henry Balckow (s), Busreh.

A VAGRANT.—Joseph Weeks, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Rana of Porebander, accompanied by 25 followers, arrived at the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday evening. His Highness has taken up his residence at the Mahaluxmee Temple.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An aged Mahomedan, named Joosub Soomar, was on Tuesday night removed by the police to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a wound on his throat, alleged to have been self-inflicted with a knife. The patient is now progressing favourably.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Our readers will learn with pleasure that another of Messrs. Cook and Son's delightful moonlight trips in the harbour is fixed for Saturday evening. The vessel engaged for the occasion is the Rajapuri, Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s most perfect steamer.

THEFTS.—Mr. Ryan yesterday convicted Harry Bajjee on a charge of stealing ornaments worth Rs. 222. The accused, a school boy, lived with his uncle and a week ago left the house at night, taking the ornament, the subject-matter of the charge. He was sent to the Reformatory.—Syana Naroo was also convicted of theft. Prisoner had been employed as a servant by a Mahomedan, whose religion he had adopted. On Monday night he stole a watch and chain and pawned them with a Marwaree. A sentence of three months' with hard labour was passed.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Rev. J. Anderson Brown, residing at the Great Western Hotel, reported that his wife placed a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 400, in her handkerchief, which she locked up in her box on the night of the 21st instant, and that on the following morning, when Mrs. Brown took the handkerchief out of her box for use, forgetting that the ring was in it, and on remembering it, was unable to find it. The ring is described as a half hoop, set with five diamonds, and has the following inscription engraved on the inside: "By Hamilton & Co., 2538."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital yesterday, touching the death of Dama Luckina, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer employd at a store-room in course of erection at the Framjee Petit Mill, Parell. On Tuesday, while on the roof of the building, handing up planks to the carpenters working, deceased overbalanced himself and fell to the chunam flooring below, a distance of about 35 feet. He was picked up in an unconscious state bleeding from the nose and ears, and at once removed to the hospital, where he subsequently died. The verdict was that death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, the result of an accidental fall.

A BOY AND HIS MONEY.—YacoobYusuff, described as a Jew, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent Page, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with attempting, on Saturday last, to steal one Rupee from the pocket of Edgar Gordon, an Eurasian lad, residing at Moos Buildings, Grant Road. The boy, Gordon, in company with his servant, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning in question, was going along Grant Road on his way to a chemist's shop to purchase a bottle of castor oil, when he met the accused, whom he did not know, coming from the opposite direction. Accused begged for one anna. On the boy refusing, the prisoner seized him by the collar and put his hand into his pocket. In the meantime a police constable No. 565 D, who witnessed the occurrence, arrested the man and took him in custody. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON A RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevy resumed the hearing of the case in which Tyabally Currimbhoy, a Borah, is charged with defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company by making a false declaration regarding certain goods sent by the Company. Mr. Burder represented the Company and Mr. Shamrao Rele defended the accused. On the last occasion the matter was b fore the Court Mr. Rele's client admitted that he had declared the goods were hosiery when they were cork. Mr. Burder asked the Court to convict and punish the accused on his own statement. The Act laid down that the person who signed the declaration form wilfully defrauded the Company if the declaration was false. If the person who brought the goods and made false declarations were not punished it would require a constant espionage on all transactions and cases which would pass through the hands of the Railway servants and be a source of endless difficulty to the Railway Company. Mr. Rele contended that no offence had been committed. He proved by a witness that the package really contained hosiery and the cork was used as packing only and it was not marketable. The accused as the servant of a carrier was perfectly right in taking the case and stating it was what he had been told. Mr. Crawley-Boevy reserved his decision in the matter.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—An English bridle was yesterday forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla. The article, it appeared, was made over to the police by Mahomed Ruttonsey, a shopkeeper on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. It was brought to his shop last Monday for sale by a Purdasee who, on being questioned, could not give a satisfactory account of the manner in which he came into possession of it. The shopkeeper told the Purdasee that he would make it over to the police, on which the Purdasee said "Never mind about calling for a policeman, I will go and bring one myself," and ran away, leaving the bridle behind him.

FATAL RESULT OF A WRESTLING MATCH.—Last week's wrestling-match came off between two Maharattas' at Sholapur, when, in the excitement of the combat, one of them was thrown violently and had his arm broken. He was removed to the Civil Hospital, where it was amputated; but the unfortunate man died the same evening, from the effects of the injuries received. This will, no doubt, attract the attention of the authorities and cause measures to be taken to hedge the practice ground with such restrictions as will not interfere unduly with this healthful exercise.—*Deccan Herald.*

MURDER OF A CHILD.—One Abai Kom Rama Dhage, Maratha, of Wai, in Satara, murdered her new-born child by striking her on the head with an iron *Khurpa* (an implement used by cultivators in digging up grass). Information of the crime reached the Mamlatdar of Wai, about 8 days after its commission, and the woman, when questioned about it, acknowledged her guilt and pointed out the spot where the body of the murdered child lay buried. It was exhumed and forwarded to the hospital for the *post mortem.*—*Ibid.*

POONA VOLUNTEER CORPS.—We understand that Colonel Baggallay has resigned the command of the Corps and the Colonelcy has been proffered to Mr. Propert, Revenue Commissioner.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief JUSTICE.)

Motion.

383-86—Little, S, F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Esaa Khuliffa and others vs. Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—P G and S, and M E and H.—Part heard.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

119-87—Jasardhen G—Runchordas Sarji and another vs. Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

For dismissal.

58-85—Macfarlane, E and H—Abdool Gafoor Kikabhoy vs. Hassanally Lallmeya—Nanu and H, and P, G and S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd November 1887.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·952
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humility of Air	0·668
Excess of cloudy sky (one whole sky = 10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.	83·9
Minimum do do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·1
General Direction of Wind*	ENE NE, NNE ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	262

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., presiding. There were also present Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Col. Portman, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., M. N. Banaji, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik.

NEW DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Council recorded a letter from the Acting Commissioner reporting that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. Bhomaji Shivaji and Jangam Dharmaji, the lowest of two tenders received for constructing a semi-ovoid side drain in Jail Road at rates amounting to Rs. 3,338-8-6, *plus* Rs. 324 for cost of contingencies at 10 per cent.—total Rs. 3,672-8-6. The charge is to be debited to the grant for Miscellaneous Drainage Engineer's Budget.

A letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was submitted, stating that, with the sanction of the Town Council, he proposed to accept the tender of Messrs. Dinshaw Cowasjee Bhedwar and Co.—the lowest of 8 tenders received—for the work of laying the Frere Road main at Rs. 8,343-12-0, *plus* 15 per cent; contingencies—say Rs. 9,600, to the debit of the grant of Rs. 85,000 already sanctioned.

The letter was recorded.

THE CONDITION OF FOOTPATHS.

Col. A. B. Portman moved: "That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked to state whether any, and if so, what portion of the money lately sanctioned by the Corporation for the repair of the roads is to be set aside for the repair of footpaths, and if it is not contemplated to use any of this money for footpaths, what further sum would be necessary to put those already in existence in proper repair immediately." In laying his motion before the meeting, Col. Portman said he happened lately to drive to Byculla, passing through Gilder Street, where the footpath was in a very bad state. If there was any surplus cash balance available, a portion of it should be set aside for the purpose of repairing such of their footpaths as are in need of repair.

The Acting Commissioner said: The Municipality had been spending on an average, from thirty to thirty-five thousand rupees annually on pavements alone, and attention had already been directed to the state of Gilder Street. He had been so impressed by the necessity of doing something for the pavements, that he put into the new budget Rs. 2,000 more than the usual amount, which was Rs. 30,000. Within the last five years the Municipality had paved about three lakhs of square feet of roadway, which was equivalent to nine miles and a half in length. This, no doubt, was a very small item, considering that we have 170 miles of road in the city. It must, however, be remembered that some of the roads were so narrow that it was impossible to take up a few feet on both sides for the construction of pavements. The making of footpaths was altogether a most expensive business.

Col. Portman was very glad to hear from the Commissioner that provision had been made in the budget for footpaths.

The Chairman: I find that in Bombay people will not walk on footpaths, whether they are properly made or not.

Col. Portman: Then they might be compelled to walk on them. (A laugh.)

Mr. Banaji: I find that such is especially the case in Bhendy Bazaar, where people will not walk on the footpaths.

Colonel Merewether suggested that the Municipal Commissioner should request the Commissioner of Police to take steps for keeping animals off the footpaths.

The Chairman: That is already done. Whenever animals are found to be loitering on footpaths, their owners are prosecuted.

THE FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT.

The Council then proceeded with the further consideration of the new budget, commencing with the fire brigade department. While on this subject, some correspondence was read to the meeting urging the necessity of increased protection from fire in the direction especially of Tardeo and Chinchpoogly. Mr. John Marshall, the secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association, in a letter to the Municipal Commissioner urged upon him the necessity for the establishment of thoroughly equipped fire engine stations at central points in the Tardeo and Parel districts. So long ago as December 1875, Mr. Pedder had practically admitted that increased protective measures were called for in the quarters indicated. Since that time, there had been an enormous increase in the number and extent of the mills in the Tardeo, Byculla, Chinchpoogly and Parel districts. The committee of the Association had, therefore, felt it necessary to urge the claims which mill property had on the fullest means of protection which the Municipality had in its power to bestow, and they thought that attention only required to be again drawn to the matter to induce the immediate consideration which it merited. The positions which they recommended as the most central and most suitable for the establishment of fire engine stations were—in Tardeo, at the junction of Tardeo, Bellasis and Falkland Roads; and in Chinchpogly, near the Elphinstone College, or at the junction of Parel Road and that leading to Sewree near the new Great Eastern Mill. It was pointed out that a radius of one mile from each of the two places mentioned embraced together an area containing seven-eighths of an industry employing 44,000 people, with four-and-a-half crores of subscribed capital. The new fire stations, it was urged, should be fully and properly equipped.

The honorary secretary of the Local Fire Insurance Association had also written a letter, fully endorsing the views of the committee of the Millowners' Association. As the insurance companies contributed largely to the annual cost of the fire brigade, he submitted that their wishes were entitled to some consideration. Scarcely a week passes without fire occurring in some of the mills. Were an efficient provision of fire extinguishing appliances available, a fire might be suppressed in its earliest stages, and an immense amount of property saved.

Mr. Clement Poole, secretary to the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, said in a letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner that insurance on mills and their contents now formed the chief item of fire insurance business in Bombay, and any circumstance affecting these risks was of the greatest moment to the offices. Considering that these offices had hitherto virtually maintained the fire brigade, they conceived that they had a right to the first consideration as to its working and disposition. Under existing arrangements the four steam fire engines owned by the Municipality were stationed at Hornby Row, Pydhonee, Upper Duncan Road and Byculla, that is to say, in the centre of districts which contain comparatively little insured property, while the Tardeo and Parel quarters were left with the sole protection of a manual engine at Lalbaugh. It was absolutely necessary that appliances for dealing with fires at cotton mills to be of any use must be upon the spot. Mr. Poole referred to a letter he had addressed to the Commissioner on the subject of an increased water-supply for the Tardeo district, and the committee were glad to learn from him that the subject of substituting a larger main was under consideration. They trusted that the important matter was not lost sight of. At the same time they considered an abundant supply of water, without the means of its prompt utilization, would not help matters.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Cowasji, seconded by Mr. Banaji, to postpone the consideration of the detailed budget estimate regarding the fire brigade till the next meeting, the Commissioner being asked, in the meanwhile, to print the details of the proposed additions to the charges for the fire brigade by the establishment of stations at Parel and other places.

The Town Council, having passed a number of items of expenditure in the Health Department, adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY at a sitting of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing on the ground that it was necessary to amend the schedule and to serve notices. Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Sm thum had served a notice upon insolvent, claiming Rs. 479 on behalf of Mr. Campbell, Civil Engineer, for professional services.

Mr. Mankar, for Dalputbhoy Bhagoobhoy, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent has had ample time to amend the schedule, as repeated demands had been made by Mr. Campbell for the amount due to him.

His Lordship, after some discussion, granted the application with leave to amend the schedule.

RE BHIKAJEE GANESH.—Mr. Mankar asked for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing of the rule taken out by the opposing creditor, as the insolvent had not had time yet to file his affidavit. The application was opposed by Mr. Russell, but after some discussion, it was granted.

RE DATTU SHIVCURN.—Mr. Dhairyavan asked for an interim order for the insolvent, who was now confined in jail. Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had not deposited all the documents that were in his possession. The application was refused.

RE COWASJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GORFORIA.—Mr. Sunjana said, his client, the insolvent, was settling with his creditors, and applied for an extension of his interim order. His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had done nothing during the time he has had an interim order; and the application was refused.

RE DINBAI WIDOW AND OTHERS.—Mr. Dhairyavan on behalf of Dinbai, widow of Cowasjee Bomanjee, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played last Saturday between the Poona Recreation Club and the Young Men's Christian Association Club, resulting in a victory for the latter by 46 runs on the 1st innings. Below is the score of each side. Both clubs also met in tennis on Monday morning, the "Doubles" being played on that day, and the Young Men's Christian Association Club were equally as fortunate in this as in the cricket. The Singles fell through:—

POONA RECREATION CLUB.

Penstone, c Harrington, a Clark	1
Crump, run out	8
Healy, c and b Clark	55
King, c Clark, b Rhenius	0
D'Emden, c Shelstone, b Clark	10
Rowe, c and b Clark	0
Rowbotham, c Waller, b George	0
Windsor, b Clark	12
Kitchen, c Waller, b George	1
Peeraji, not out	8
Penstone, b George	9
Byes	2
Total	106

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Clark	67	45	3	5
Rhenius	35	2	0	1
George	40	29	1	3
James	15	9	0	0

Y. M. C. A. CLUB.

Clark, b Rowe	11
Harrington, c Penstone, b Crump	5
Do. c King, b Crump	20
Shelstone, c D'Emden, b King	10
George, c D'Emden, b King	34
Rhenius, b D'Emden	9
Waller, st Healy, b King	18
James, c Substitute, b King	4
Sharp, c Substitute, b Crump	21
Whitehead, st Healy, D'Emden	0
Jervis, not out	14
Byes	5
Leg byes	1
Total	152

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Crump	50	46	1	2
Rowe	60	33	2	2
King	75	57	3	4
D'Emden	35	10	1	2

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the mill premises, Parell, Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, the chairman of the company, presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1887 was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—The shareholders must have been glad to observe from the printed copies of balance-sheet and profit and loss account already circulated that the operations of the company during the year under review have been somewhat satisfactory. This will be borne out by the fact that during the said period your company has made a small profit of Rs. 5,875-3-2. Improvements have been effected at a cost of Rs. 16,961-1-1. Your directors have spent Rs. 2,861-1-1 towards changes to the blow room gutters and the erection of a new shed for the yarn bales' press, as it was found necessary to remove, it from the main mill buildings. Your directors are glad to state that as a result of the introduction of new machinery, &c., they had the satisfaction of producing a better quality of yarn, which has enabled them to secure more favourable rates. The mill buildings, machinery, cotton, yarn, and stores, &c., have been covered with Fire Insurance for Rs. 5,35,960. Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co., having tendered their resignation of their offices as secretaries, treasurers, and agents on condition that Messrs. J. N. Petit and Company be appointed agents in their stead, the same was accepted by them at their meeting held on the first day of October, 1887. Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; re-electing Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit and Eduljee Nesserwanjee Settna as directors; re-appointing Messrs. Jumnadas Purmanundas and Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each and thanking the directors, secretary, treasurers, and agents of the company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

Immediately afterwards an extraordinary general meeting was held; when the appointment of Messrs. J. N. Petit and Company made by the Board as agents of the company at their meeting held on the first day of October 1887 was confirmed, with one dissentient, a shareholder, Mr. Mootiram Bhughoobhoy.

CONJUGAL RIGHTS FROM THE BUDDHISTIC STANDPOINT.

YESTERDAY we made some references to the results of a case in the Special Court of British Burma in which the Judges decided that a suit between a Burman Buddhist married coup e for restitution of conjugal rights will lie, and that there is no right of divorce on mere caprice in a Burman Buddhist husband or wife. The judgment delivered was as follows:—

Per MacEven, J.—Two questions have been referred to us, namely,—

(I.) Will a suit between a Burman Buddhist married couple for restitution of conjugal rights lie?

(II.) If so, is this relief lost by the plaintiff's abandonment of the defendant for a shorter period than that mentioned in *Menu Kyay*, Book 5, chapter 17?

A suit for restitution of conjugal rights is a suit of a civil nature, and the Courts must and do entertain such suits; but a series of decisions in the Recorder's Court have held that such a suit will not lie where the parties are Burman Buddhists, on the ground that, either party may divorce the other on mere caprice and that therefore any relief granted might be rendered nugatory at the will of the unsuccessful party.

The first question then is, Do Burmese Buddhists stand on a different footing from other persons in regard to this matter? And the answer must depend upon the answer to be given to the question, Can a Burman Buddhist divorce husband or wife on mere caprice?

The authority upon which the affirmative decisions rest is chapter 3 of Book XII. of the *Menu Kyay*, as translated in Richardson, the passage is as follows:—

"When the husband wishes to separate and the wife does not, or the wife wishes to separate and the husband does not, *when there is no fault on either side, but their destinies are not cast together*, the law for the partition of the property is this: 'Let the party in whom there is no fault, but who wishes to separate, set aside what the King may have given (this party), with clothes or ornaments belonging to him. But of all other property, animate or inanimate, the party wishing to separate shall have no share; let the party who does not wish to separate have the whole, and let the other party pay all law expenses.' If there are debts, the party wishing to separate must pay them. If there are no debts and no property given by the King, let each take what they are entitled to, and let the party wishing to separate pay the price (of his or her body) according to their class to the other. This is the law when there is no fault on either side and when one wishes to separate."

On this passage it has been held that it is a mere question of property, and that although there is no fault on either side the parties may separate, but the party insisting on the separation must give up the whole of the property (with the exceptions mentioned) to the other party. "Separate" has been held to mean "divorce at will."

I have looked at the decisions which rest upon this paragraph. I cannot find that the subject has been enquired into or examined at any length, or with reference to other passages in the *Dhammathats* bearing upon the point raised in the Recorder's Court, but this single text has been considered sufficient for the view which has been taken. It appears to me, however, that there are a number of other texts both in the *Menu Kyay* and other *Dhammathats*, which have an important bearing upon the question and lead to a different conclusion. Chapters 11, 16, 17, and 18, of Book V, pages 135, 140, 141, and 142, and Chapters 42, 44, and 47, of Book XII., pages 351, 357, 360, and 361, of the *Menu Kyay*, all bear upon the point.

Chapter 11 of Book V. describes the seven kinds of wives, and lays down the seven rules of conduct of a man and wife towards each other.

Chapter 16 lays down the duty of an absent husband to his wife. He is required to send her once at least in three years a letter and something for food and clothes. If he does so "and his wife take another husband, she shall not have the right to do so." And again: "when a husband has gone trading or in search of knowledge, the wife shall wait eight years before she takes another husband. If the husband has his place of residence in a distant city, has taken another wife, and his first wife hears of it, at the third year, if she takes a husband, she has a right to do so." This is said when no letter or present has been received, and in the concluding part of the chapter it is said: "She must wait for full eight years; after eight years have expired, if he does not arrive, let her have a right to take another husband."

Chapter 17 lays down that a husband leaving his wife, saying he does not wish her for a wife, shall have left the house, and for three years shall not have given her one leaf of vegetables or one stick of firewood, at the expiration of three years let each have the right to take another wife "and husband." If the wife acts in the same way, and if during one year the husband does not give her anything, either is entitled to marry again.

Chapter 18 lays down the law when the husband or wife is afflicted with certain diseases.

Then Chapter 42 of Book XII. lays it down distinctly that there are five faults or improprieties for which a husband may not put away his wife. He may chastise her in a particular way, but he is not entitled to seperate from her or divorce her unless after chastisement she continues the improprieties.

Chapter 43 of the same book sets out the five kinds of wives who may be put away; and rules as to distribution of property are laid down.

Chapter 44 empowers the parents of a marrieddaughter, living with them, who has gone away with another man, to cause a separation between the husband and wife, although they may not desire it themselves.

Under Chapter 47, too, a man may not put his wife away for certain descriptions of pride, but if, after being chastised three times, she continues her former habits he may put her away, and then the property must be divided equally.

It seems to me all these passages indicate that a divorce cannot be had at the mere will of either party. In certain cases and under particular circumstances the parties must wait for the stipulated time, in each case, before he or she is free to marry again; and in other cases there must be a nuptial offence or fault before the marriage tie can be broken.

But this is not all. The words of the text in chapter 3 of book XII, on which the Recorders decisions rest, are peculiar. The case put is: "When the husband wishes to separate and the wife does not, or the wife wishes to seperate and the husband does not, when there is no fault on either side, but *their destinies are not cast together*, the law &c.," so that the right to divorce under this text turns of the word *kamazat* "destinies not cast together." Dr. Forchhammer, the learned Professor of Pale, in a paper published in Mr. Jardine's notes, pages 8 and 9 says: "The Pale *Kamma* must be explained on the bases of Buddhist ethics"; and he proceeds to explain it. "Separation on account of (*kamazat*) may be *ex-parte*, but always implies the commission of an evil deed on the part of the other party which creates also for the innocent party a demirit for which he will have to suffer keenly through endless "existences." Transferred to the question of divorce (*kamazat*) cannot mean anything else than a desire of separation or divorce, dictated by the fear of the faultless party to become co-parcener to the curse of retribution, which with unerring certainty—the Buddhists have no redeemer—will follow the evil deed committed by the faulty individual under their matrimonial contract; and what the sins are that admit of divorce is plain from the *Dhammathats*.....

The word under comment (*Kamazat*) fully interpreted means that a party to a matrimonial or other contract sees that, through the commission of an atrocious act by the other party, and by continuing to be a partner to the contract, he is in danger of becoming involved in demeritorious deeds which will reduce him to pain and misery for almost countless existences. But the acts committed by the other party are then such as not only to justify divorce according to the *Dhammathats*, but as falling within the reach of civil or criminal law. But his desire to separate on account of (*Kamazat*) is dictated by the necessity to adjust his own *Kamma*, which no other human or divine agency has the power to influence in the least. The nature of the act committed in a case of (*Kamazat*) must, inasmuch as it affects society or existing law, be dealt with separately; the deeds which justify a Buddhist to sever his destiny from that of his or her partner are matricide, parricide, killing, stealing, shedding the blood of a Budda, "or rahan, heresy, and adultery." So that here we have from one of the best living authorities of the day an explanation of the text coupled with a statement of the deeds which will justify a divorce amongst Buddhists; and this statement is consistent with the other texts of the *Menu Kyay* above referred to.

Suits for divorce have been recognized and entertained in our Courts. If either party can divorce the other at pleasure, why should the Courts be appealed to? And if the Court should hold that a divorce ought not to be granted, what is there to prevent the plaintiff effecting it for himself the next day? Such a decision might also be rendered nugatory by the unsuccessful party. But it is said divorce stands on a different footing, that such suits are only brought to have it declared that the plaintiff is not in fault and is entitled to the whole of the property. But if the right of free divorce exists, there would be nothing to prevent the person desiring the divorce to effect it without the agency of the Court. If he considered himself without fault and had been deprived of his property and wished to recover it, the proper suit would be one for the property. The question whether he was in fault or not could and would have to be determined in that suit if his right to it was disputed. A suit for divorce, pure and simple, can only lie on the ground that the parties are unable to effect it for themselves or that one of the parties wants to effect it and the other objects. Surely, then so long as the matrimonial contract subsists, the parties to it are entitled to enforce it and where there has been no divorce either party is entitled to claim conjugal rights and, if denied, to sue for them.

Major Sparks, in treating of the subject, says: "marriage by the Burmese law is purely a civil contract terminable at any time by mutual consent, or under certain circumstances, against the will of one of the parties. A divorce may either be pronounced by a court where one party does not consent, or it may be completed by a written agreement executed by both parties in the presence of respectable witnesses specially called together for the purpose."

Mr. Jardine contests the statement that marriage is a purely civil contract and contends that it is an institution with a moral and religious sanction. It is not necessary, however, to consider this point here. Even as a civil contract Major Sparks' position is that it is only terminable by mutual consent, or under certain circumstances, against the will of one of the parties. It may be pronounced by a court, under certain circumstances, where one party does not consent; or brought about by agreement of the parties (i e mutual consent) before respectable witnesses. What then are the "certain circumstances" which will authorize a court to pronounce a divorce? They must be those laid down in the Dhammathats and summarized by Dr. Forchhammer.

Mr. Jardine has also treated the subject very exhaustively in his notes on Buddhist law (marriage and divorce) and, in my opinion, shows that marriage cannot be annulled at the mere caprice of one of the parties: that such a doctrine broadly laid down is unsupported by authority, and would, if universally admitted, be attended with serious difficulties and complications. It seems to me this reasoning is correct. One effect would be to render inoperative the penal law relating to matrimonial offences and the provisions for the maintenance of wives.

The conclusions then to which I have come are these—

(1) that marriage between Burmese Buddhists may be dissolved at any time by mutual consent.

(11) that where such consent is wanting it cannot be dissolved except on some ground recognised by the Dhammathats and not by the mere volition of one of the parties.

It follows that, so long as a marriage is not regularly dissolved in one or other of these ways, the contract subsists, and during its subsistance a suit for restitution of conjugal rights will lie.

For these reasons the first question ought, in my opinion, to be answered in the affirmative.

I think the answer to the second question is that the relief is not lost to the plaintiff, unless the case comes within the provisions of Chapter 17 of Book V of the *Menu Kya*.

I would add that it is not without much consideration and some misgiving that I have come to an opinion which is in opposition to that held by learned Recorders who have preceded me. I felt that, unless I could support my view by authority, I ought not on a question of this kind, which is surrounded by doubts and difficulties—not the least of which are the difficulties attending translations and the absence of judicial authorities—to set my own opinion against that of learned judges who have previously considered the question. But it is because I cannot find that the question has been threshed out before, and because the authorities which I have cited seemed to me to support the conclusions at which I have arrived, that I have come to a decision opposed to them.

Per Meres J.—I concur in the opinion of the learned Recorder on both the questions which I submitted to this Court. I have long been of opinion that Mr. Wilkinson's view, namely, that Burman Buddhists could exercise the right of divorce as a matter of caprice was domonstrably wrong as a matter of interpretation on the texts. The learned Recorder has shown on the authority of Dr. Forchhammer that the solitary passage on which Mr. Wilkinson's judgments went does not really support that view, and I think that the learned Recorder has also shown that that view is in conflict with many passages of *Menu Kyay*. A very important aspect of the case is the question as to the prevailing practice of Burman Buddhists in this matter at the present day. This question has engaged my attention during my tours of inspection in various parts of the province and at other times. The result of my inquiresin this direction is that I have failed to find evidence of the existence of a custom such as that which Mr. Wilkinson seems to have supposed to prevail. I desire to record the obligations under which I am to Dr. Forchhammer and to Mr. Jardine for their valuable notes upon this important subject.

SANSKRIT AT THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A MEMORIAL which the Under-graduates' Association of the Calcutta University has just addressed to the Registrar for submission to the Syndicate strongly deprecates the compulsory study of Sanskrit for the First Examination in Arts, on account of its difficulty, and recommends that, like Bengali, it should be made optional. We give the substance of the Memorial:—

Bengali being allowed as an optional second language for the Entrance Examination, while Sanskrit is compulsory for the First Examination in Arts, the difficulty of passing the latter examination has been long felt by those who took up Bengali for the former.

Compulsory Sanskrit does not by any means serve its avowed object, namely, the encouragement of the cultivation of Sauskrit study and literature. If it encourages anything, it is 'cramming' among those who do not care for it, and the neglect of Bengali, which, if it were made an optional second language, they might study with advantage both to themselves and to their country. The progress of Sanskrit culture cannot possibly depend upon the indifferent students who, having taken up Bengali as the second language for their Entrance, are compelled to take up Sanskrit for their First Examination in Arts. It must depend upon those who follow the study of Sanskrit from a natural bent for it, and they will always take it up whether Bengali be introduced or not. The difficulty of mastering the Sanskrit F. A. course is felt so keenly by those who pass their Entrance by taking up Bengali, that many of them prefer taking up Latin as their second language, rather than incur the certainty of failure in Sanskrit. Many students go up for the First Examination in Arts with the sole object of joining the Medical College. It is a great hardship to many of these to be compelled to read up the Sanskrit F. A. course, the study of which has very little or no bearing on their future pursuits. There is hardly any University in the world that does not encourage the study of the mother-language of its province or country. The Madras and the Bombay Universities have, of late, introduced Tamil and Mahratti respectively, as optional second languages for their F. A. Examinations. The Syndicate of the Calcutta University is requested to follow their example by adding Bengali to the list of second languages for the First Examination in Arts from the year 1880.

THE HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE 7th Hussars were the champion polo-players in England, but since their arrival in India, they have already been defeated twice, once by the Poona Gymkhana, and for the second time by the Pagah team in the final tie of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament, which was played of on Monday. A local paper gives the following detailed account of the match:—

1ST ROUND.—On play commencing, after a few hits on each side, Hone assisted by Lawley ran the ball down to the Pagah end of the ground, but being stopped, it was returned to the middle. Shortly after it was carried on by the Pagah forwards to the vicinity of the Hussar goal, but again carried to the middle and then on by Hone and Haig behind the Pagah goal line. Play then continued after the hit out for a short time in the middle, and some misses on the part of the Pagah back brought it in front of the Pagah goal. Rasool Khan coming to the rescue sent it back to the middle. Shortly after Ismail Khan made a brilliant run from the middle on the Cemetery side, and by a final wonderful stroke under his pony placed the first goal to the Pagah's credit. On crossing sticks a foul occurred and the Pagah were sent back to their goal to bring it out. On hitting out, the ball was stopped and brought dangerously near their goal, which was well saved by the black who returned it to the middle. From there it was carried on by the Pagah forwards who went near to scoring after. Time,—8 min. 20 secs. Pagah 1, 7th Hussars 0.

2ND ROUND.—On the 7th hitting off, the ball remained in the middle for a time, when it was returned behind their line. On bringing it out again, Hone made a grand run down the ground, when he left it to Lawley, who only just failed to score. On the Pagah hitting out, the ball was very soon returned behind their line by Haig. On the Pagah again hitting out, the ball was stopped and after a few hits by either side, Hone made a good stroke which hit the post and went through the flags. On play being resumed, the ball was carried towards the Pagah end, but their team by backing each other up well brought it down to the Hussars goal. On hitting out, the Hussar forwards carried the ball down to the Pagah ground where it was twice hit behind. Time—8 min. 50 secs. Pagah 1, 7th Hussars 1.

3RD ROUND.—The third was the least interesting of all the rounds played. On Mahomed Khan hitting off, the ball was twice taken towards the 7th goal by some brilliant play on the part of Ismail Khan and Rasool Khan, the second run resulting in a goal for the Pagahs struck by Rasool Khan. On changing and crossing sticks, a foul occurred and the Pagah were sent back to their goal line. They were obliged to hit off once during which time their goal was several times in danger. Eventually the ball was sent to the middle of the ground and twice hit behind the Hussars' goal. It was then returned to the middle and on time being called, had been hit behind the Hussar line. Time—10 min. 10 secs. Pagah 2, 7th Hussars 1.

4TH ROUND.—The ball was set in motion by Hone, who with the assistance of Lawley and Haig carried down to the Pagah goal which was several times endangered. Shortly after the Pagah forwards carried it back to the 7th ground, when a foul occurred and the Pagahs were sent back to their goal line. On the game being resumed play remained for a time at the Pagah, where Niaz Mahomed Khan distinguished himself by some excellent back-handers at critical moments. The Hussars then had two shots at the Pagah goal, but without effect. Carried out to the middle the ball was almost at once returned, and the 7th went near to scoring. On hitting out the ball was carried to the middle and then out at the Cemetery side. Time—8 min. 5 secs. Pagah 27th Hussars, 1.

5TH ROUND.—Play now became if possible faster and more furious. On being thrown out the ball was carried near the 7th goal and after a little play brought back to the middle. From there it was brought on by Hone and Haig to the Pagah end and was hit several times behind by the Pagahs for their own safety. After a short time the ball was carried to the middle when it went out. On being thrown out some good hitting by the Pagah forwards resulted in a third goal being placed to their credit by Abdul Rahman Khan. On the ball being again set in motion, Abdul Rahman Khan made one or two grand runs, but failed to score. Time—8 min. 15 secs. Pagah 37th, Hussars 1.

6TH ROUND.—The ball was hit out by Hone, but being stopped, the 7th goal was again in danger. On being hit out again Hone made a grand run up the ground, but was stopped near the Arsenal side, and being brought back again by the Pagah forwards, the ball was sent behind the Hussars line. On being hit play was carried on for a short time in the middle, when time was called. Time—4 min. 20 secs. Pagah 3, 7th Hussars 1.

The teams were composed as follows:—

PAGAH.	7TH HUSSARS.
Shaik Ismail Khan, (Capt.	Capt. Hon. R T. Lawley (Capt.)
Rasool Khan.	" T. Hone.
Abdul Rahman Khan.	" P. Evans.
Niaz Mahomed Khan.	Mr. D. Haig.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

THE monthly report of the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, for the month

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

REUTER'S London financial telegram to hand this morning advises no change in any of the items usually wired.

We note a further advance of £1 in Walleroo Copper, and of £2 in Braziers', making the prices £56 and £60 per ton, respectively.

WHEAT was firm yesterday, and prices of East Indian descriptions were higher. Club No. 2 advanced 9d. per quarter to arrive by either route, and Hard Red 3d. per quarter; while Soft White of both qualities was 1d. per cental dearer in Liverpool. Advices from Mincing Lane make the Linseed and Rapeseed markets firm, but we notice no change in any of the quotations wired.

The Liverpool Cotton market again closed quiet, the total Sales again summing up 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales—a larger proportion than on the previous day—were Surats. Prices of ready American and East Indian Cotton were unchanged; but arrival rates for the former were put up 1-32d. for December-January deliveries, and 3-64d. in all other positions.

The Spot price of Cotton in New York remained at 10¾d., at which it had been steady for a week; but Futures for March moved up 6 points to 10·50 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports, given as 30,000 bales, were small compared with those of the two previous years, showing a falling-off of 21,000 bales in each case, and making the figures to date compare as undernoted:—

	1887	1886	1885
Tuesday's Receipts	30,000	51,000	51,000
Three days' do.	133,000	152,000	143,000
Since 1 Sept.	2,769,000	2,302,000	2,302,000

The periodical Wool Auction opened at Liverpool yesterday, when 17,000 bales were brought forward, and Common Yellow sorts went at a decline of ¼d. per lb.

The Manchester market had been easier, but no change in prices is indicated by the quotations wired by Reuter.

COTTON.—Our market opened with a firm tone this morning in view of the comparatively small Receipts at the American Ports, and the advance in arrival prices in Liverpool and New York and dealers began by asking Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy above yesterday's rates for some descriptions. There was a fair inquiry for Bhownuggur and Oomrawattee descriptions from European buyers, who, however, would not rise to the pretensions of sellers, and little actual business was done. Some contracts were reported in "Good" Bhownuggur, for April delivery, at Rs. 197; and 150 bales of new Dhulia just arrived, said to be ginned, were sold at Rs. 202 per candy. The market closes steady, with Broach quoted at Rs. 229-30; "Good" Julgaum for March, Rs. 190, and "Fully Good" Rs. 195, and Khamgaum of the same qualities at Rs. 202 and Rs. 208, respectively. Bhownuggur, of the three grades quoted, is called Rs. 196-7: Rs. 205-6; and Rs. 216-7 for April-May delivery. Quotations for Bengals have not changed.

WHEAT has been firm to-day, and a considerable business is reported to have been done in the Bazaar in Ek-Dhani at the equivalent of Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4-9 per cwt. Railway terms according to quality.

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent only, and quotations show no change except in the case of Brown Rape, which is a little dearer for contracts in the New Crop, at Rs. 5-6-3 per cwt. for Delhi, and Rs. 5-6-0 for Cawnpore.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,012 bales
Wheat	11,167 cwts
Linseed	2,747 "
Rapeseed	1,542 "
Gingelly Seed, cwts.	5,486 "
Groundnuts	600 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at our last quotations. The Europa (s), is reported to have been fixed for the United Kingdom or two Continental (Mediterranean) ports at 17s. 6d. per ton for January loading; and the Amana (s), for the same, but three (Med.) ports, at the same rate for January-February loading.

EXCHANGE closes steady pending the receipts of news regarding the allotment of Council Drafts. Ready Credits could, in the early part of the day, have been done at 1s. 4 15-16d., but they close as undernoted. Forward Bank demand Bills are quoted at 1s. 4 13-16d. for January, and 1s. 4 27-32d. for February, and probably offers at slightly higher rates would have been entertained. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 4¾d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 23-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 27-32d. "
Credits " "	1s. 4 31-32d "
France " "	1s. 1-79¼. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a little weaker to-day and Four per cents. have been quoted at 99 3-16 for cash, but there have been buyers at the decline, and the market closes steady. Business has been done for this month's account at 99 1-16, and for the following settling day (5 January) at 98 11-16. 4½ per cent. Paper is quoted at 102½ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a quieter feeling in the market to-day, and though many Mill shares still keep steady, others have shown a weaker tendency, and we have to report a decline of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay, Jewraz Balloo, Maneckji Petit, and Oriental; and of Rs. 2½ in Colaba Land and Mill, and Imperial. In Press shares Bombay, Mofussil, and New Indian are all Rs. 2½ down. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma are Rs. 100 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 25 for the second; and Port Canning are Rs. 5 down. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

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BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—LANGRIDGE—November 22, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Hugh Murray, Bombay Forest Department, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Murray, 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Gwendoline Mabel, daughter of the late W. E. J. Langridge, Clark of the Peace, County of Sussex.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLETON—November 18, at Pachmarhi, Lady Colleton, of a daughter.

DANGERFIELD—November 20, at 16, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. A. Dangerfield, R. N., prematurely of a daughter, still-born.

DOUGLAS—November 9, at "Long Sight," Mussoorie, the wife of W. Easton Douglas, of a son.

MORISON—November 12, at Kolapanie, Tea Estate, Jorehat, Assam, the wife of Harry Morison, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—BELL—November 14, at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, by the Rev. Pelly, Patrick Stuart Miller, Madras Police, to Evelyn Frances, eldest daughter of Richard Bell, of Richmond, Surrey.

RENNY—CAZALET—November 10, at All Saints Church, Shillong, Assam, by the Rev. W. Hamilton, M. A., Lieut. Sidney Mercer Renny, Royal Artillery, son of the late Major-General G. A. Renny, V. C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to Emma Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Wahab Cazalet, M. A.

DEATHS.

BERRINGTON—November 8, at Shillong, of typhoid fever, Ellen Adeline, the wife of T. D. Berrington, Telegraph Department.

EGAN—November 16, of paralysis of the heart, Howard Egan, of Stag Brook, Peer Mead, Travancore, aged 42.

VERNON—November 20, at Fort St. George, Madras, after a few days illness, Henry St. George W. Vernon, youngest child of Major and Mrs. Granville Vernon, Bedfordshire Regiment, aged 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1887.

THE report of the discussion in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the last day of October with reference to the alarming progress of the Bombay cotton industry, will be read with a good deal of interest in this city. The attention of Lancashire has been for some time anxiously directed to the subject of Bombay competition in the markets of the Further East. The *Manchester Guardian* in July last pointed out that the competition was likely to extend to the medium and fine counts as arrangements were then in progress to set up machinery capable of producing them. The success which Bombay spinners were attaining in supplying the markets of China and Japan was attributed to the fall of exchange, which did not affect manufacturers in India, where the silver currency exists as in the markets where the goods are placed, while the English manufacturer who has to pay his workman's wages in gold, does not bring home from the East as much for the goods sold for silver as he used to do. The conclusion was natural from these premisses that the English manufacturer was losing the Eastern markets through the result of monetary legislation, and that it was in the power of the Government to remedy what was amiss by having recourse to bi-metallism. As was pointed out at the time by our Commercial editor, the *Manchester Economist* was grievously in error in putting the success achieved in placing the products of the Bombay mills to the credit of the silver standard which exists in India. The real advantage which the Bombay spinner enjoys is that the cotton from which low counts of yarn are spun, is grown in the country, and has not to be imported from beyond sea. This decisive advantage is quite independent of any question of Exchange. Then Bombay is less than half the distance from China which the Manchester mills are, and the freights are less. These two advantages are calculated to make a difference of from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. in favour of the Bombay mills when selling their goods in Hongkong.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to which we have referred, Mr. J. C. Fielden moved and carried a resolution that the directors should examine and report to a special meeting of the Chamber "as to the causes and circumstances which have enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire." In supporting this resolution Mr. Fielden stated that no one could foresee where the Indian competition would lead so far as the Lancashire industry was concerned. This was the first time in which the English cotton spinner had been superseded in any market where the products of the power loom had been placed. He answered the argument that India has an advantage in growing her own cotton, by pointing to the fact that the United States also grow their own cotton, but that American spinners do not compete with Manchester in neutral markets. Mr. Fielden did not stop to inquire whether the American mill owner is able to avail himself of cheap labour with which to work up indigenous cotton at a profit. Cheap cotton only gives an advantage where other things are equal, or nearly so. No isolated advantage is of much practical use. Mr. Fielden however did deny that the question of distance has something to do with the cost of freight which is against Manchester. As that gentleman has freely helped himself to the figures bearing on the Bo- industry which appeared originall- -mbay columns of the *Bombay Gazette* in our turn to help ourselves in the , we are happy statistics of the Manch- to the interesting placed before the C- -ester trade which he appears that - -hamber of Commerce. It has been in- hundred millions sterling and th- -vested in Lancashire cotton mills, ste- on an average twenty-eight millions -ing is paid annually in wages to those who find employment in the mills. The grievance against Bombay is that while in the five years ending in 1870 the Lancashire manufactories used up 4,955 million pounds, in the five years ending in 1885 that amount had grown to 7,178 million pounds. The increase is large, but it is not sufficient. The grievance and the grumble find further expression in this statement, that in 1860 England exported in all 197 millions of pounds, and in 1886 only a trifle of 254 millions. An increase of 57 millions in the course of 27 years is appalling when taken in conjunction with the fact that in ten years the exports from India had grown by 70½ millions. "This young industry," said Mr. Fielden, "which has practically come into existence within the last fifteen or sixteen years is absolutely increasing its rate of export of yarn three times as fast already as our own." If a young man of twenty-four found that he had grown in the last three years only half an inch while his younger brother aged fourteen had grown in the same period some five inches, the case for inquiry and an appeal to the doctors would be equally clear. But it would probably be found when the matter was duly inquired into and reported upon, that it is a law of growth that once maturity has been reached progress is never so perceptible as when there was more room for expansion. The information thrown in as a makeweight that whereas the population of Lancashire has during the last thirteen years increased by 950,000, the growth of employment in the cotton factories has only increased by 26,000, seems to be considered a part of the case against Bombay competition. But the fact goes really in mitigation of judgment, for it is clear that however the mills in Bombay may have multiplied, they have not been able to prevent the multiplication in a far more portentous ratio of the population of Lancashire which is not dependent on the local cotton industry for its living.

It is significant that this not very relevant quotation from the Lancashire census returns constitutes a part of the case of inquiry which has been placed before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It is one of the "many things which might be mentioned" as a justification of the inquiry for which there is said there is urgent need. Mr. Fielden does not think that an explanation of the formidable competition which so disturbs him is to be found in the longer hours of labour and the lower wages of the Indian operatives. He is of opinion that in the Indian mills five workmen are required to do the work of one in Manchester. He deprecated any premature reference to the silver side of the problem—a reticence which was not shared by other members of the Chamber. In the course of the discussion a good deal of emphasis was given to the fact that in Bombay wages are small, and that work is carried on from sunrise to sundown. Mr. H. Lee affirmed that the workers were not allowed to leave the mills except for meals. And he further said that when there was a press of work there was no scruple about working all night. For these and other reasons he regards Bombay as a dangerous competitor in the markets of China and Japan, and he holds that inquiry is desirable. It does not, we hope, do the Manchester Chamber an injustice to attribute to them a disinterested wish to diminish the hours of work in Bombay mills with the philanthropic desire to save mill-hands from hardship. The conditions under which the mill-hands work in Bombay are altogether different from those prevailing in Lancashire that justified the Factories Act. When three men are employed to do in a day the work which is the task of one English hand, the strain upon each of them is only one-third that of the latter. The amount of work got out of them is not more but rather less than what is exacted from him. This is only one consideration affecting the case. The English workman is a slave to his mill; the Indian mill-hand has his "country" to go to, at convenient times and seasons, to help his wife and children to sow his field or reap his harvest. His holidays are many and are always duly observed; others may work in his place. It is impossible to exact from working hands in India the continuous and often excessive toil which in England induces the Legislature to restrict the hours of work for women and children, and compels the workmen in self-defence to combine for the same object. The endeavour to change the current of fate which is adverse to Manchester in the Further East is beyond the scope of any remedy that may be devised. Mr. J. K Bythell, speaking with intimate knowledge of Bombay, warned the Chamber that neither bi-metallism nor anything else would get back the Chinese cotton market for Lancashire. The advantages possessed by the mill industry of Bombay render it quite impossible that Manchester can take the cotton from Surat through the Canal to England for manufacture, and then send it out again through the canal all the way to the Chinese seas and then make a profit against the competition of the mills of this city which find cotton at their doors and are themselves half way on the route to China. The only remedy for this state of things is for Mr. Fielden and his friends to transfer their plant to India, and work on the same terms as the Bombay mills. There is room yet for them.

BOMBAY will see comparatively little of Lord and Lady Reay during the coming cold weather. As we announced a few days ago, their Excellencies contemplate paying a somewhat prolonged visit next month to Ahmedabad, and for brief period the Capital of Guzerat will practically be the Capital of Western India. The Governor will not return to Bombay from his tour in the north until the beginning of the year, and it is understood that after spending a few days here he will proceed on a visit to Calcutta, where he will be the guest of the Viceroy. The hot weather will then be soon upon us, and it will be time for his Excellency to prepare for migrating to the hills. The arrangements for the visit to Guzerat have now been completed, and if the programme is adhered to Ahmedabad will have an unusually gay time of it. It is arranged that H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Lady Reay, his Private Secretary and personal staff, will leave Bombay at 8-35 p.m. on the 13th proximo, arriving at Ahmedabad at a quarter past nine the next morning, when he will be received with the usual ceremonies. Driving through the town, his Excellency will proceed to Shah Bagh, the usual resort of gubernatorial visitors, and there he will re- during his stay at Ahmedabad. The - -ade 15th will be devoted to visits a- -4th and and a levée, the latter being - -l receptions on the 15th. The most - -eld at 5-30 p.m. however will be reser- important ceremony day a durbar will - -ed for the 16th. On that the Maharaj- be held, at which his Highness of K.C.S- -a of Idar will receive the insignia be - -.I., and in the evening a banquet will given by the Governor in honour of the Maharaja. No programme has yet been made for the two following days, but on the 19th his Excellency will open a talukdars' school at Sadra; on the 20th he will go to Nadiad, also visiting the Swami Narayen Temple at Wadtal; on the 21st he will proceed to Kaira and Mehmadabad; and on the 22nd to Godhra for Lunawada, where both he and Lady Reay will stay till the 24th. Leaving Lunawada, on the 24th, their Excellencies will spend Christmas Day at Ahmedabad. On the 26th they will proceed by way of Mehsama and Wadnagar to Idar on a visit to the Maharaja, and they will return to Ahmedabad on the 27th. Lady Reay will then come straight on to Bombay, but Lord Reay will not be here before the New Year. The arrangements in connection with the Governor's proposed visit to Kattywar are not yet complete.

THE most interesting event in connection with H. E. the Governor's visit to Guzerat, as we have already mentioned, will be the investiture of the Maharajah of Idar with the insignia of K.C.S.I., a distinction which has been conferred upon him in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. His Highness is the most important of the three score and odd chiefs in the Political Agency of Mahi Kantha, his State covering about half of the total area; and, though he himself pays tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda to the extent of Rs. 30,000 annually, yet he receives tribute amounting altogether to close upon Rs. 2,00,000 from a number of smaller chieftains. The administration of the State of Idar is far from being perfect, but this is the fault of the land system, which closely resembles that which obtained in Europe during the feudal times, rather than of the Maharajah, who is credited with having an intelligent desire to improve the present order of things by the gradual introduction of necessary reforms. The position of the landholders in the State is said to be somewhat analogous to that of the barons in the Middle Ages, and though the relations between them and the chiefs were formerly very unfriendly, a better feeling now prevails, thanks to the good offices of the Political Agents. One great obstacle to good Government is the fact that many of the thakores or landowners exercise independent jurisdiction, and so jealous are they of their authority that any concerted attempt at a reform of administration is attended by difficulties which are well-nigh insurmountable. The present Chief succeeded to the gadi in 1868, on the death of his father, Sir Javansing, whose loyalty and intelligence had gained for him a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council as well as the Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India. The military force of the State is represented by fourteen field and three other guns, twelve artillery, four hundred cavalry, and five hundred infantry and police. The subordinate chiefs hold their estates on condition of military service, the quota being three horsemen for every thousand rupees of revenue.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF is consoled for his disappointment in the non-ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. By being entrusted with the mission to Teheran it is to be hoped that he will prove more successful in coping with Russian influence at the Court of the Shah than he was allowed to be by fortune when encountering French diplomacy at Constantinople. His appointment to the lucrative ministry at Teheran may be regarded as an evidence that the influence of Lord Randolph Churchill is beginning to pop up again.

A CORRESPONDENT at Aden informs us that a malignant type of fever is raging at Shaik Othman, the most recent British settlement in Arabia, and that the inhabitants are dying off at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty daily. In proportion to the population this is an exceedingly high rate of mortality, and it is to be hoped that a suggestion made by our correspondent that the medical authorities will take measures to stamp out the disease and ascertain the cause of the epidemic will be promptly acted upon, if something of the kind has not already been done.

THE affray between soldiers of the 17th Regiment, Bombay N. I., and the Police on the 1st October last, which resulted in the death of Visram Dinkar, a native policeman, formed the subject of a trial before Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday. Sunkapa Venkatapa, a jemadar of the regiment, was indicted for voluntarily causing grievous bodily hurt to the deceased, and on the minor charges of causing simple hurt and of assaulting a public officer in the execution of his duty. After a lengthy inquiry, the jury found that the prisoner followed the deceased into a stable in which he was trying to hide himself, and pulled him out with the intention of handing him over to the police; and further that the prisoner was justified in so doing, because the deceased had struck at him with his baton. This verdict, in the opinion of his Lordship, amounted to an acquittal; and the prisoner was discharged.

THE residents of Peshawar entertain the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin and Staff at a ball in the Peshawar Club to-day.

A TELEGRAM received from Colonel Tweedie, Political Agent and Consul-General, Baghdad, states that rinderpest has appeared at Bussorah. The Superintendent, Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital, has been requested to state if he has any suggestions to make with reference to the announcement contained in the telegram.

IT is understood that Major Lord William Beresford is among those who have been recommended for a Brevet in connection with the Burma honours. It is said that the recommendation comes from the Viceroy himself, warmly supported by both the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member.

THE *Deccan Times* has reason to believe that the way in which the Nizam's offer will be accepted is in asking him to keep a small force well equipped and ready for field service when required by the British Government.

THE Government of Madras has decided to build the new High Court on the site of the old fishing village just south of the Presidency College.

THE P. and O. Steamer Khedive arrived in the Madras Roads on Saturday evening from London, and landed a large party of Missionaries, who have come out as Special Missioners during the Winter Session. Their field of labour will be the Madras Presidency.

THE representative assembly of Mysore, which is the creation of the late distinguished Rangachariu's political genius, appears to have considerable moral courage. It has requested the Maharajah to resign his annual trip to Ootacamund and repair instead to another sanitarium, Nundidroog, which is in his Highness's own dominions. The recommendation of the assembly is based on financial grounds.

THE Maharaja of Mysore has gi- of Rs. 1,000 towards the expe- -scribed the sum Congress, whose sittin- -ases of the National during Christmas w- are to be held at Madras gherry, another week, and the Rajah of Venkatha- India, ha- enlightened nobleman of Southern also subscribed Rs. 600.

THE *Deccan Times* says that Major Robertson has to return to Mysore early next month, as the post of First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, was promised to Mr. Forbes, M.C.S., who is now on his way out from England. It is most unfortunate, remarks our contemporary, that the Viceroy could not see his way to retaining Major Robertson in his post. He has got to know the people, and is most popular with all classes. His departure will be greatly regretted by all from his Highness and the Resident downwards.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, Governor-General's Agent for Central India, left Indore on Monday for Gwalior, where he proposes remaining for a fortnight or three weeks. He will then, probably, march through Bundelkund to Rewah.

THE appointments of the two extra Judges—Mr. Rattigan and Mr. Roe—to the Punjab Chief Court are formally notified in the *Gazette of India*. The new Justices were to have entered on their mission of grappling with the ar

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

M. Brisson, who was the Prime Minister on the fall of M. Ferry in 1885, was summoned by M. Grevy with respect to the formation of a new Ministry.

M. Brisson has also refused to accept office unless M. Grevy resigns the Presidential chair.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

SAN REMO, Nov. 22.

The Crown Prince of Germany continues in wonderful health and spirits. The breathing and swallowing are not impeded.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

LONDON, Nov. 23,

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has been appointed British Minister at Teheran in succession to Sir R. F. Thomson resigned, owing to ill-health.

GENERAL WHITE.

Lieutenant-General G. S. White, who holds the designation of local Major-General in Upper Burma, is granted the rank of Major-General in the Army.

EQUIPMENT OF BATTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

From the 1st April, 1888, one-half of the Punjab Frontier Force and the Bombay Mountain Batteries will be armed with 2·5 inch rifle muzzle loading guns and the other half with 7-pounder rifled muzzle loading guns of 200 pounds. The batteries to be armed with 2·5 guns are Nos. 1 and 3 Punjab Frontier Force and No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.

OFFICERS IN CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

It has been notified that all Officers accepting Civil appointments are, after the 1st November, 1887, to be struck off the effective list of the Army. After an absence of ten years from Military duty they will be required to retire from the service immediately their being superannuated under Civil rules.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here this evening, one day before due date.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here yesterday evening, one day before due date.

PORT SAID, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

LISBON, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Argyll, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester market has been easier.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ do. do.	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Vanderbilt, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

Elephant Point-Penang cable interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Karachi at 4 p.m. on 24th (Thursday).

Mauritius mail closes at Aden at midnight on Saturday 26.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 22.

10 p.m.	78·9

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	83·4
p.m.	84·5

THE Upper-Burma Secretariat, with the exception of the Public Works Branch, which, for special reasons, it has been decided to locate for the present in Mandalay, has been transferred to Rangoon. For the future the distinction between the Upper-Burma and the Lower Burma Secretariats, except in the case of the Public Works Branch, is to cease, and the head-quarters of the administration of the whole province is to be in Rangoon.

A CASE of dacoity with murder in the Rajshahye district last year is cited by the Officiating Inspector-General of Police as an example of want of confidence in the law. The murder was committed at the instigation of one Rajah Khan, a bad character, who owed the deceased a grudge. The deceased was in such fear of this man that he lived in another district for a year and a half, and on his enemy following him there and burning down his property, he paid him a sum of money for permission to return and live in peace in his old home. Notwithstanding this, Raja Khan set a party of men upon him, and had him murdered. Then the law was put into operation, and eleven of the dacoits were transported for life. The Officiating Inspector-General thinks the case remarkable, because the unhappy victim endured all he did "without once attempting to seek redress."

THE report on the prospects of the Rice Crop in Burma, up to 31st October 1887, is as follows:—"According to latest reports the estimated area under rice cultivation this year, 1887-88, is 3,471,116 acres, which is 25,573 acres more than reported last month, and 183,436 acres more than the actual area under cultivation last year. The excess of 25,573 acres over last month's estimate is contributed by Hanthawddy, Pegu, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, and Shwegyin, while there is a decrease in Tharrawddy. The prospects of the crop are generally good, but more rain is wanted for rice on high lands and for later crops. The crop will certainly be considerably lighter than was at first expected, unless there is some rain very shortly."

ACCORDING to the American papers, "Murderer Maxwell"—Transatlantic journalists never fail to give a man his title—who is awaiting the execution of his sentence in the St. Luis gaol, regularly holds a levee between the hours of three and four every afternoon. The rush to see him is so great that it is sometimes impossible to give admittance to all the applicants. Maxwell himself, far from resenting this intrusion on his privacy, appears to be highly flattered by the testimony thus borne by the public to his importance. Moreover, he makes something handsome by it. With a keener eye to the main chance than might be supposed to comport with his eminently precarious position, he has laid in a stock of photographs of himself which he retails to his visitors at fifty cents apiece, and few of them leave his presence without bearing away one of these interesting souvenirs of "one of the most remarkable men in our country, sir."

"RESOLUTE GOVERNMENT" IN IRELAND.

OUR London correspondent writes:—The imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien with its attendant circumstances has, as you may suppose, caused great excitement in England as well as Ireland, and in the heat of the moment things are being said on both sides that will be regretted in calmer moments. The Government, if the *Times* may be regarded as faithfully interpreting their views, have entered upon the present acute phase of their struggle against the Parnellites with a light heart; but if their mood is a confident and joyous one they do not exhibit it in their countenances. I happened to be taking my usual afternoon constitutional in St. James's Park yesterday when the Cabinet were assembling for their first Council since the prorogation, and I passed several of the Ministers on their way to Downing Street. They one and all seemed to be extremely depressed, with the exception of that most undignified but comfortable looking Lord High Chancellor, whose equanimity nothing possibly could disturb.

The scene in the Court of the Recorder of Cork after Mr. O'Brien's appeal was rejected is not calculated to impress one with the dignity and order of Irish tribunals. At the same time I think it is rather far-fetched to describe Captain Stokes's action in preventing Mr. O'Brien from leaving the Court after he had received the Judge's permission to do so as a breach of the Law. It was, if you like, a breach of good manners, but the person who has most right to complain is not Mr. O'Brien, but Mr. Hamilton, who allowed himself to be insulted in his own Court by an executive officer. To an Englishman unversed in the ways of Irish Courts the whole proceeding seems inexplicable. Many of us find a difficulty in knowing where a Resident Magistrate's judicial functions end and where his executive powers begin. Mr. O'Brien's guilt or innocence apart it seems to many persons, who by no means sympathise with the Parnellites, that it was, to say the least, a serious blunder that Captain Stokes who tried Mr. O'Brien in the first instance, should be the individual to order him into custody in the Superior Court. I should not like to be in the position of an English County Court Judge who took it upon himself to attend the High Court of Judicature when an appeal against one of his decisions was being heard, and to treat the presiding Judge in the way that Resident Magistrate Stokes treated Recorder Hamilton. Now the Government have got Mr. O'Brien into prison they do not know what to do with him. He, as you will see shortly, refuses to wear the prison dress, to perform menial offices in his cell, or to mix with common criminals in the exercise yard. Whether he is acting wisely in his own interests in taking that course is open to question, but he seems to have thought the matter out beforehand and is apparently prepared for all consequences. His friends are uttering ominous threats as to what will happen if, as they seem to think is not altogether improbable, he does not emerge from prison alive. Various explanations are made of his clandestine removal from Cork to Tullamore. By some it is attributed to the unwise zeal of the Mayor of Cork, but I think it is more likely to be due to the fact that the authorities have decided to utilise the prison at Tullamore chiefly for offenders—I must not say political offenders—of the class of Mr. O'Brien. From the Government point of view no doubt Tullamore is to be preferred to Cork, for it seems that in the former case all the visiting Justices as well as the Chaplains are anti Nationalists. They are not therefore likely to tell tales as to what goes on inside the jail, but the Parnellites declare that in spite of all the precautions that may be taken the truth will leak out. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is the only respectable man connected with the Home Rule movement according to a Society paper, who ignores Lord Rosebery, Lord Spencer, Lord Kimberley and men of that kind. He has had an opportunity of explaining his views before a large meeting in London, and if he succeeds in winning Deptford he will no doubt be happy. I hear, however, that it is not quite certain that he will be the candidate for Deptford after all. There is an idea abroad that he is still a Conservative on all points except Home Rule. Mr. Evelyn, the present member for Deptford, has the courage of his convictions; he has not only decided to give up his seat, but he promised to help Mr. Blunt if he is a candidate and to start a Home Rule Conservative Club in Deptford. Conservatives say that Mr. Evelyn's Home Rule fervour is due to his charming wife, who is a daughter of Ireland.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINEER.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY had before him, at the Police Court yesterday, the case in which Walter Williamson, the third engineer of the s.s. Clan Macdonald, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt on the high seas to a fireman, named Mamoodin Jan Mahomed. His Worship held a further inquiry and recorded evidence.

The testimony of Mr. Gallaghar, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was to the effect that the fireman was suffering from fracture of the right ribs and would not be able to leave the hospital till three weeks hence.

His Worship suggested that, as the charge against Mr. Williamson was of such a serious nature, and as the ship was leaving within the week, the injured man might be brought to the Court in a *palki*.

Mr. Gallaghar gave it as his opinion that it would be harmful, in fact dangerous, to the complainant to do so.

A coal trimmer was next examined and stated that he had seen the complainant lying on the engine room floor about the time he was said to have been assaulted, and he then complained of being ill and hurt through having been assaulted by the third engineer. No complaint, as far as this witness knew, had been made to the captain or officers, and he could not account for it.

Captain Rule stated in evidence what he had said before, and added that from his experience of native crews he would venture to say that if the fireman had been assaulted there would have been a great uproar and all in the ship would have known of it. Besides, if the man had been injured, as the doctor stated, it would have been impossible for him to have attended at the shipping office to be paid off. The ship came in on Monday and the man was well enough to attend on Wednesday. He did not complain to the shipping master.

Mr. Walker, the shipping master, deposed to this point and added that it was his duty if any complaint had been made to have referred it to a Magistrate.

His Worship next examined the police. Inspector Saunderson, in charge of the case, admitted that he had made no inquiries in the matter before he arrested Mr. Williamson, as there were no natives on board when he went there. He had received his instructions from Superintendent Sweeney. The latter stated the directions he had given, and also said that the only inquiry he made before issuing those instructions was questioning the man in hospital.

His Worship asked if Mr. Sweeney thought it right to arrest Mr. Williamson on the bare unsupported statement of the man in hospital.

Superintendent Sweeney admitted that he had done so in order to make further inquiries, as the witnesses had been paid off and were ashore.

Sheik Dawood, the only one who, according to the complainant, witnessed the assault, was next examined. He deposed to having heard Mr. Williamson order the complainant to work and said that because he refused several times to turn to, accused struck him two or three times with his clenched fist. The blows were not hard enough to cause the injuries from which complainant was now suffering. Witness, however, learnt only the day before that the complainant's ribs were fractured. At sea he had complained of pain in the left side. When informed by the Court that the ribs of the man's right side were reported to be fractured the witness could not say how it was that he had complained of his left side. He added that every one in the ship knew of the assault. The serang had been informed of it, but had threatened them not to say anything about it.

Before leaving the Court Captain Rule asked the Magistrate if he did not think the police had exceeded their duty in arresting and taking away an officer of his ship simply on the bare unsupported testimony of one person.

His Worship did not commit himself to any opinion on the matter, but remarked that Captain Rule had a perfect right to make representations to the Commissioner of Police on the subject. In dealing with the case, he said that it would be absolutely necessary to record the complainant's statement. It was certainly very hard on Mr. Williamson, bearing in mind the nature of the evidence recorded, to have a charge of such a serious nature hanging over him a day longer than was possible. But he must wait and hear what the complainant had to say before deciding.

The case was then adjourned until such time as the fireman can appear in Court.

"FERRINTOSH." Phillips and Co.'s Genuine Old Ferrintosh, the cream of SCOTCH WHISKIES, per doz., Rs. 22-8. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN SIND.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of an interview which a deputation consisting of some of the leading citizens of Hyderabad had with Lady Dufferin during her recent visit with reference to the progress of the Female Medical Aid movement in Sind:—

In the address presented to the Viceroy on Saturday, the 11th instant, by the District Local Board of Hyderabad mention was made of the beneficent movement inaugurated by her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin to give medical relief to the women of India, and of the negotiations opened by the people of Hyderabad to engage the services of a lady doctor. Lady Dufferin having expressed a desire to meet some leading citizens of Hyderabad an intereiew was arranged by Dr. Pollen, the Acting Collector of Hyderabad. A deputation consisting of eight gentlemen waited on Lady Dufferin in the Government-house on Monday, the 13th, at noon, and was very graciously received by her Ladyship. She expressed her strong approval of the very practical character of the plan adopted by the inhabitants of Hyderabad in having secured the services of a lady doctor and having arranged for opening a training class for nurses. In reply to an inquiry from Lady Dufferin about the terms entered into with the lady doctor, her Ladyship was informed that the lady doctor was to receive a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem and was to attend the charitable dispensary for females for three hours in the morning and two in the evening, besides giving instructions to the nurses for one hour. A reasonable fee was to be paid to her for her visit and quarters provided for her, or in lieu thereof some fixed allowance given. Lady Dufferin was very much pleased that no fee had been fixed, but that it was left to the good sense of the parties to remunerate the services of the lady doctor according to their circumstances or the work done. Her Ladyship remarked that in places where the fee had been fixed, the arrangement had not answered well. It was best to leave it to the option of the parties to make their own terms. She then referred to the training school opened for females at Agra and said that it had succeeded very well, the number of students reaching 200 in a short time. Her Ladyship then enunciated the two principles on which the institutions for affording medical relief to women were to be founded in India. It was not desirable in the beginning to open very many training schools or classes, but great attention should be paid to the efficiency of teaching in important centres. Secondly, classes for nurses should be opened at such places where medical schools already existed for young men. On that account Lady Dufferin observed Hyderabad would be the best place in Sind for opening a training class for nurses. Her Ladyship then spoke highly of Miss Ellaby, who has been appointed, and desired that a report of the institution to be opened at Hyderabad should be sent to the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund before January next. At the end of the interview Lady Dufferin assured the members of the deputation of her interest in the scheme and of her constant support.

The following was the address presented to Lord Dufferin by the Hyderabad Local Board:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the representatives of the District Local Board of Hyderabad Municipality, bid your Excellency and Lady Dufferin most hearty welcome to this Province, and in doing so venture to assure your Excellency of the heartfelt devotion of the people of Hyderabad to the throne and person of her Imperial Majesty whom your Excellency so worthily represents.

To your Gracious Countess we owe a deep debt of special gratitude for her noble exertions on behalf of the women of India, and we feel sure that your Excellency will be glad to learn that the inhabitants of Hyderabad have opened negotiations to secure the services of a lady doctor and have made arrangements to establish a special training class for nurses in the ancient capital of Sind.

Thanks to the foresight and energy of a succession of able Commissioners our local wants are few, but foremost amongst them is the need of a Railway connecting the town of Hyderabad with Umarkot, the capital of Thar and Parkar, and Gidu Bunder, the port opposite the Railway station of Kotri on the banks of the Indus.

We are aware that your Excellency has recently negatived certain propositions for through communication with Agra via Umarkot and Pachwadra; but we trust that this will not prevent the entertainment of our reasonable and respectful petition for a surface Railway between Umarkot and the Indus. Such a Railway would be a boon of the highest importance to the interests we represent, and we are convinced that when your Excellency learns that the District Local Boards of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar have promised to contribute all they can possibly afford towards the construction of such a line your Excellency's Government will not fail to recognise the depth of our need and the earnestness of our prayer.

Feeling certain that your Excellency will favourably entertain our prayer, We beg to subscribe ourselves Your Excellency's most obedient servants.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following medical officers have been appointed to the Station Hospital, Mandalay:—Surgeon-Major T. W. Patterson, in charge; Surgeons R. Kirkpatrick, F. W. Jones, J. F. McMillan and P. S. O'Shaughnessy, to do duty.

THE Canadian Artillery is to be increased by another battery, and it will be formed in British Columbia.

COLONEL H. J. THORNTON, R.A., commands the Royal Artillery, Burma Field Force, and a new Artillery Command has been created at Rurki to which Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Burgess, R.A., will be transferred from Mandalay.

THE absurd order prohibiting the British soldier from blackening the sights of his rifle when at target practice, to which we called attention some time ago, has, we are glad to see, been cancelled, and men may now darken their sights, or use slips of paper on the bar of the back sight, at will.

ANOTHER SIMLA TRAGEDY.

ANOTHER murder was committed at Simla on Thursday last. The victim was a woman, and facts of the case already published show, that gross cruelty was exercised by her husband who finally inflicted upon her wounds of such a nature as to cause her death on the following day. The Simla *Argus* says:—

Some months ago the woman and her husband left for Rawalpindi, where she was forced by her husband to lead an irregular life, and she left him and came to Simla about a month ago. He followed her, arriving in Simla about ten days ago, and lived with her here. They frequently quarrelled; and on the morning of the 17th the woman was found in her house in the Bazaar stabbed in several places. She deposed to the Tahsildar that her husband had first threatened to cut off her nose, and that he had actually attempted to bite it off. She screamed and her husband then stabbed her in four places with a knife. He then decamped, but no one came to her assistance; and she had lain in her house till found by the police. The unfortunate woman died yesterday morning at five o'clock—twenty-four hours after receiving the wound.

FOLLOWING the example of Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Alfred Lyall has had drawn up an official memorandum of his administration, which will be published very shortly. The *Pioneer* says that it contains the following passage regarding the revenue administration of the North-West Provinces:—"The revenue derived from land is much larger in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in any other separately governed province in India; the systems of assessment and collection are complete and elaborate, and they are intimately connected with the relations between the landlords and tenants; with the irrigation of a large area by a canal system that is perhaps the largest in the world; and with other economical matters of great interest to the country. It is therefore a matter of great satisfaction that the detailed administration of such an important branch of the government of these provinces shall have been for the past five years, as previously, in the hands of a body of civil officers whose proved ability and high appreciation of their duties have always been of great service to the public interests, and merit the cordial acknowledgments of the Government."

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER FFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGUR.

H. H. SIR TAKHATSINGHJI, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhownuggur, left yesterday noon for Poona, by special train, *en route* to Mahableshwar. He was accompanied by his agent, Mr. Munchershaw M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., at whose residence his Highness was staying during his brief sojourn in Bombay, and by his private secretary, Mr. Madhowsingh Ramabhai, and his medical attendant, Dr. Burjorji Byramji. Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, went, on behalf of the Government, to his Highness's bungalow at Mahalaxmi, and, at about 11 a.m., the Maharaja drove in a carriage and pair to the Byculla Station, in company with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Bhownuggree. Here a guard-of-honour, consisting of 50 rank-and-file of the 21st N. I., Marine Battalion, under a native officer, was present with the regimental band and colours. On alighting from his carriage, the Maharaja was received by Mr. Framji Sorabji Bhownuggree, Mr. Manockshaw Dhunjeeshaw and a number of Nagar merchants from Bhownuggur, with all of whom he shook hands before getting into the special train which was in readiness for him and his suite. The train was timed to reach Poona at 5-45 p.m. The Maharaja will leave for Mahableshwar this morning. A salute of 15 guns was fired yesterday morning from the Batter to announce his Highness's departure.

LANCASTER AND THE BOMBAY MILLING INDUSTRY.

AT the last quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. H. Gaddum presiding, Mr. J. C. Fielden moved the following resolution, of which he had given notice:—"That in view of the recent rapid increase of cotton spinning in India, and the exports of yarn therefrom, more especially to China and Japan, while at the same time there has been a very serious check to the growth of Lancashire yarn exports to those countries, the directors be requested to examine and report to a special meeting of the Chamber as to the causes and circumstances which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire." He showed by carefully prepared statistics that Lancashire is being displaced in the markets of the Far East by the Indian spinners, and submitted that it is of the utmost importance, in the interests not only of cotton spinners, but of the hundreds of thousands of people who are dependent on the cotton industry in his country, that the Chamber should investigate the matter to the fullest extent. He did not think, he said, anyone who had not paid any attention to the subject could form any idea of where this Indian competition was going to lead so far as the Lancashire industry was concerned. The resolution was drawn up to avoid any ground of opposition. No remedy of any kind was suggested. It confined itself simply to a request for an inquiry and in the words he proposed to utter in its support, he would confine himself to making out a case for an inquiry. In the whole history of the cotton trade since the introduction of the spindle and the power loom England had never been displaced before in a market where her goods went in upon equal terms with those of other nations. The question arose. How did this happen in the case of our markets in China and Japan? It might be said that India grew her own cotton. So did the United States, and yet the latter country could not compete with us in neutral markets. Undoubtedly he thought the cost of transit had something to do with the matter; but this and other details could be fully inquired into hereafter. The importance of this question was seen in a moment when one remembered the extent to which Lancashire was engaged in the cotton trade. Fully one hundred millions of capital were invested in the trade, and the wages paid averaged £28,000,000 per annum. Practically the cotton trade of this country enabled it to serve all the requirements of cotton clothing, and every use to which cotton fabrics were put, and it enabled us to buy one-third of the entire imports of food into this country. Now, in the five years ending with 1870, the cotton retained for use in our manufactories amounted to 4,955 million pounds. In the next period of five years it was 6,396 million pounds. Between 1876 and 1880 the amount was 6,348 millions, and in 1881-85 it was 7,178 millions. In the first of these periods there was a growth of 1,441 millions, but in the succeeding period there was an absolute decrease of 48 million pounds, and in the last period we had only grown 830 million pounds, so that practically in ten years we had only increased half as much as in the five years following 1870. Taking the same periods, he found that we exported 837 million pounds in the first, 1,057 in the second, 1,152 in the third, 1,274 in the fourth and last, showing a total increase for the 20 years of 437 millions, or 54 per cent., as against 45 per cent. increase in the amount of raw cotton consumed. Again, in 1860 England exported in all 197 millions, and in 1886 254 millions. These figures showed an increase of 57 millions in the course of 27 years, whilst India's exports in a period of ten years had grown 70½ millions, so that this young industry, which had practically come into existence within the last 15 or 16 years, was absolutely increasing its rate of export of yarn three times as fast already as our own. Another point to be considered was the growth of population in Lancashire as compared with the increase of employment. He estimated that the growth of employment in cotton spinning and weaving factories were estimated at less than 26,000. These and many other things which might be mentioned furnished abundant ground for urging the directors of the Chamber to make the inquiry asked for. For his own part he did not think the explanation would be found in the longer hours of labour and lower wages of the Indian operatives, because in the Indian mills about five times as many hands were employed to do the same amount of work as was done in this country. In any case it was clear there was an urgent need for inquiry, and that we ought not to pause until we have ascertained some or the whole of the causes that have produced this state of things. (Applause.)

Mr. J. S. Dods, in seconding the motion, said he thought Mr. Fielden had made out a very strong case—a case which it would be very difficult for the directors of the Chamber to get over unless some gentlemen who followed said that all Mr. Fielden's statements were nonsense. He could in three minutes answer the question of what was the cause and the cure—(laughter)—of the state of matters to which Mr. Fielden referred. He believed that our present currency system had very much to do with it.

Mr. W. A. Russell said he also considered the question of exchange was the real difficulty.

Mr. Fielden (interrupting) said that as the mover of the resolution he was extremely anxious that there should be no discussion as to the means by which the state of matters he had described might be remedied. What he particularly desired was that by the unanimous vote of the Chamber an inquiry should be gone into, and that those who went into the inquiry should be absolutely free and unhampered by any expressions of opinion at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Russell said he had only referred to the cause because Mr. Dods had done so. He believed that the currency question was at the root of the whole difficulty.

Mr. Henry Lee said he had recently been in India, and went into several of the Bombay cotton mills, and his opinion was that the production per ring spindle in a Bombay mill was equal to, if not greater than, it was in a Lancashire mill. Wages were very small, and work was carried on without cessation from daylight till the sun went down. The workers were not allowed to leave the mills except for meals, and many of them bought their meals from men who were allowed to come into the millyard in order to sell the men what they required. When pushed there was no scruple about working all night. It was a mistake, too, to suppose that those Indian children were not as quick as many of our own children. He never saw a frame "doffed" more quickly than it was done by those Indian children. For these and other reasons we were bound in future to look upon the Bombay mills as serious competitors with us in the China and Japan trade. At the same time he had pleasure in supporting Mr. Fielden's motion, as he believed that inquiry was desirable.

Mr. W. Fogg asked whether it was intended that the directors should get such information and assistance as they needed from the outside. He thought the inquiry should be as comprehensive as possible.

Mr. J. E. Middlehurst said he thought it might be taken for granted that the directors would have full power to call in such outside assistance as was needed.

Mr. J. K. Bythell said that if Englishmen thought they would get their trade back again, even with bimetallism or anything else, they were very much mistaken. The movement was well established long before the silver question came in. He admitted that silver had helped, but he believed we should find that the natural advantages possessed by the Hindoo were so great that for anything that could be economically made out of Surat cotton, Lancashire had not the ghost of a chance.

Mr. B. Barclay pointed out that for three months ending on the 30th June last the exports from Bombay were 29,781,592 £, representing an annual amount of 118,926,368 £.

Mr. Fielden, in replying, said it did not matter what the causes were. It was important to this country to know the truth, and, having ascertained the cause, to apply the remedy.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN MILITARY AND POLICE IN BOMBAY.

TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury, Sunkapa Venkatapa, a jemadar of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry, which was recently transferred from Bombay to Mhow by reason of the affray between them and the Bombay Police, was charged with having, on the 1st October last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to a native policeman named Visram Dinker while he was in the execution of his duty. Prisoner was also charged with voluntarily causing hurt, and with wrongfully restraining Dinker while in the execution of his duty as a public servant. Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Jardine for the defence. Colonel Payne, of the Marine Battalion, and other military officers were present at the trial. The undermentioned gentlemen formed the jury:—

Mr. S. Tomlinson—Foreman.

Mr. Cowasjee Rustomjee	Mr. J. G. Hewett
Mr. James Colvin	Mr. J. T. Potter
Mr. J. Brooks	Mr. J. F. DeSa
Mr. J. F. Rodrigues	Mr. Thomas Littlefair.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury, said that, on the 1st October last, the prisoner was the native officer on duty with his regiment, the 17th Bombay N. I., in the regimental lines at the Carnac Bridge. Prior to that date, some disturbance and disputes, more or less of a grave character, had occurred between the soldiers, the townspeople, and the police. On the day in question, Lieut. Kreyer, the Adjutant of the regiment, had given special instructions to the prisoner as the officer of the day. They were to the effect that, if any repetition of the disturbances was likely to occur, prisoner was at once to send information to the nearest police station. About 7-30 p.m. that day, Vishram Dinker, the native policeman who died in hospital, was lying on a bench in his usual place on the Carnac Road. (A plan of the locality was produced and shown to the jury.) The bench was to the Crawford Market side of a *pan* shop. While he was lying there, information was brought to him of a disturbance, and he at once sent off a police sepoy to the nearest police station, while in the company of another police sepoy named Balajee Esoo, he went in the direction of the *pan* shop. He got there about the same time that some soldiers were crossing over the paling which separates the regimental lines from the Carnac Road, shouting "strike the police." Some of the soldiers and the two policemen came together opposite the *pan* shop, and the soldiers commenced beating the policemen. There were eyewitnesses of this fact. The policemen, not being very brave and being completely outnumbered, ran down Bengalpoora Street. Balajee outpaced Dinker and escaped from the military altogether. Dinker, however, ran into a stable on the left hand side of the street, and in a great fright took refuge in a privy at the far end of the stable. Four soldiers, among whom was the prisoner, followed him into the stable. Prisoner seized Dinker as he was escaping and dragged him out of the stable into the street. There were two ghorawallas in the stable who saw prisoner drag Dinker out on to the road. Dinker was then in possession of his senses and had no wounds. When about five paces from the stable, prisoner threw Dinker down, and he was then violently beaten by the soldiers. The blows were so severe as to deprive the man of consciousness, and in this state he was taken into the regimental lines and laid on a verandah. Here he was found by Inspector Guider in an almost unconscious state. He had two wounds on the fore part of his head. The blows had not fractured the skull, but had torn and lacerated the flesh and skin. There were also three or four wheals on the back and some bruises on his arm. Inspector Guider first spoke to the unconscious sepoy, but he was unable to answer and the Inspector turned and questioned the prisoner about the occurrence. The substance of the reply the prisoner made was that he had arrested the sepoy, because he had struck him. Being asked how the wounds had been inflicted on him, the prisoner stated that the policeman had fallen backwards from some stairs he was trying to climb. The case for the prosecution, however, was that these wounds were inflicted on the sepoy by the soldiers after he had been thrown down by the accused in front of the stable. After this conversation, Inspector Guider asked Dinker, who had revived somewhat, how he was wounded; and his reply was that the blows were inflicted by the prisoner with his own baton. There was some further conversation; and then, with the permission of Lieut. Kreyer, Dinker was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where he was examined by Dr. Easdon. He went on favourably for some days, but on the 6th October, erysipelas intervened; and he died on the 8th. The learned counsel did not propose to make any comment on the merits of the case till he and the jury had heard all the evidence. He remarked that it was not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the prisoner had actually dealt the blows which caused the man's death. The very fact of his being there and assisting in the assault made him a principal in the case, which was the reason why he was not charged with abetment. Had the prisoner been absent, the assault been committed under his direction he would then have been guilty of abetment only. Although the prosecution could not produce any witness who could swear that the accused had struck the deceased, they had the statement of Dinker which was taken by Inspector Guider when the man was in full possession of all his faculties. That statement was taken down in writing, and the deceased stated that the prisoner had struck him with his own baton. The fact that this statement was not taken down before a Magistrate rather detracted from the weight it ought to carry with the jury; but they would find that it tallied in all respects with the evidence of some of the witnesses.

Lieut. Frederick Kreyer, examined by Mr. Farran.—I am the Adjutant of the 17th Bombay N. I., which, on the 1st October, was quartered in the lines at Carnac Bunder. Prior to the 1st October there had been some disturbance between the soldiers and some persons outside the lines. There was a native officer on duty every day in the lines whose duty it was to mount guards, &c., and if anything unusual occurred, it was to be reported to me. The prisoner was on duty in the lines on the 1st October. He was dressed in khakee uniform, and would, whenever he was doing and duty, be carrying a sword. Special instructions had been given by me to the officer of the day to report any further disturbance, which might take place, to the nearest police officer. At 8 o'clock on the 1st October, I got a telephone message, and on going to the lines, I found in the verandah of a subedar's house a policeman lying insensible on his back. The prisoner was also there, standing about five yards from the unconscious policeman. He was dressed in khakee uniform and wore a sword. There was nobody else there in khakee. I gave permission for the policeman to be taken to the hospital. I enquired of the prisoner how the policeman came by his injuries. Prisoner said that a regimental havildar named Ungwar Khan had been beaten in the road by a police sepoy, I think it was B. 1186, and that to prevent any disturbance, he went out, according to my instructions, to report the matter to the nearest police officer. There was a large crowd assembled, and a policeman rushed at him with his staff in his hand. He then seized the policeman, and they were all hustled towards the lines. When he got so far, Mr. Gell arrived, and the prisoner stopped speaking. The prisoner would, as a matter of course, be accompanied by a file of the guard, consisting of a naik and two privates clad in red.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: A jemadar is a commissioned officer. The prisoner was promoted from the ranks for his good conduct and ability. I have been Adjutant of my regiment for over five years, and have known the prisoner all the time. He has during all that time performed his duties in an exceptionally exemplary manner. I should call him a quiet, orderly, and well-conducted man. When I got to the lines, I found the havildar Ungwar Khan lying in a verandah severely hurt, and I was told that he had been severely beaten by the police. It was the duty of the prisoner to report the matter to the nearest police officer, and to do so he would have to leave the lines with a file of the guard. There were three or four men of my regiment also injured that night. Prisoner had no hesitation in giving me the explanation he did. After I arrived Ungwar Khan and the policeman were both taken to hospital.

Re-examined by Mr. Farran: The men of the lines told me that Ungwar Khan had been severely assaulted by the police.

Mr. James Adolphus Guider, Inspector of Police, examined by Mr. Farran: I knew Visram Dinker, the deceased policeman, whose number was B. 456. On the 1st October last, he was on duty at the western end of Carnac Bridge, opposite the road adjoining the regimental lines. I saw him on duty there at 5-30 p. m. At 7-45 p. m., I received certain information, in consequence of which I went to the Native Infantry lines. There I saw Dinker lying on the ground. The prisoner and several other Military sepoys were around him. A few of them were in uniform, but the major portion of them were in undress. As far as I could see, the prisoner was the only one in khakee. Visram Dinker appeared to be in a faint. He had a wound on the fore part of the head, which was bleeding. I spoke to him, but he did not answer. I wanted to take him to hospital, but was not allowed to do so till the European officer arrived. I addressed a general question to the bystanders for information as to what had occurred, when the prisoner stated that he was the orderly officer of the day, and that in consequence of a report made to him, to the effect that a havaldar Ungwar Khan had been assaulted by a policeman, he went out into the Carnac Road with a file of the guard, who were armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, to search for a European police officer to report the assault; that as he was proceeding along the Carnac Road, he met the deceased policeman coming from the opposite direction; that when they met, Dinker struck him a blow on the shoulder with his baton, and then ran into a bye-lane where he took refuge in a house. Prisoner followed him into the house, arrested, and took him into the lines. After a few minutes, Dinker revived somewhat, and in answer to a question put by me in the hearing of the prisoner as to how he had received the wound on his head, he said he had been struck with his own baton by the prisoner, to whom he pointed. I then asked prisoner how he accounted for the wound on the man's head. He replied that after he had followed Dinker into the house, he was descending a lader, when he got confused and fell backwards, and that was how the wound was caused. After the arrival of Lieut. Kreyer and Mr. Gell, the prisoner reported his statement as to the cause of the wound. After this I saw Dinker in the hospital. That was on the 3rd October. On the 10th I saw his dead body. On the 3rd, as far as I could judge, he was in the full possession of his faculties. He made a statement which I reduced to writing. (The statement was put in and read to the jury.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.—I found Ungwar Khan lying on the verandah in the lines. I questioned him about the hurt he had received. I also questioned the subedar; and I was informed that Ungwar Khan had been assaulted by a policeman on the road. I gave evidence before the military court of enquiry which was appointed to investigate the circumstances of this disturbance. I gave evidence there of my conversations with the prisoner.

Mr. Jardine: But, Sir, you never said that the deceased told you he had been struck by the prisoner with his baton?

Mr. Guider; No, that was on the 6th October. I gave evidence before the Magistrate on the 21st October.

Can you explain why you never said a word about what the deceased had told you?—Because I believed that he was to be examined by the court of enquiry.

And therefore you left it out?—Yes.

And is that the way you give evidence?—Well, the policeman

in a loft. He did not see what occurred further, but he heard the sound of beating with sticks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.—There was a great noise in the stable and in the street.

Were you examined before the court of enquiry?—Yes. You did not then say a word about hearing any one being beaten?—If I had been asked, I would have said so, but the question was not put to me.

If any one said that the man in khakee dress entered your stable with a drawn sword, would it be true or false?—That would be false. I saw him with the sword by his side.

You did not say a single word befor the court of enquiry about paltanwallas being outside the stable?—I was not asked and I did not state it.

You were asked to state all you had seen?—I stated what I saw and remembered.

Akla Morar, a ghorawalla in the service of Naujee Canjee, who lived in the same stable with the last witness, corroborated his statements generally. He saw a number of soldiers armed with sticks. He ran into his stable. The deceased ran after him and took refuge in a privy at the back of the stable. He was followed by a jemadar dressed in khakee, whom witness was unable now to recognise. The jemadar seized the policeman by the leg and dragged him along the stable. The sepoy fell down; the jemadar lifted him up, and pushed him outside the stable. He was not then wounded. Five paces off the stable, the policeman was thrown down by the jemadar, and some of the soldiers in undress struck him with sticks.

To Mr. Jardine.—While the man was on the ground, witness saw 20 or 25 soldiers with sticks beating him. Witness did not know that the policeman had been struck before he came to the stable.

Superintendent MacDermott, of the Bombay Police, stated that when he questioned the prisoner as to why he had left the lines, he said that he went out to arrest police sepoy B. 1166 for assaulting havildar Ungwar Khan of his regiment.

To Mr. Jardine.—It had never been suggested before that the accused went out of the lines that night to effect the arrest of policeman B. 1166; but witness stated so now on his oath. He had not given evidence before. He was never asked to do so.

The case for the prosecution closes here.

Mr. Farran, in summing up the case to the jury, remarked that it was the duty of the jury to inquire into the matter without any regard to the feeling which was said to have been created between the military and the police by the occurrences of the day. Regarding the statement made by the deceased to Mr. Guider, the learned counsel pointed out how he was corroborated in every detail except where he stated that the prisoner had struck him a blow on the head. The story of the prisoner that he was struck by the deceased was most improbable. The two stories which the jury had to consider were the story told by the police and the story told by the prisoner; and it was for them to judge which was the more probable of the two. On one point, said the learned counsel, there was no doubt; and that was the identity of the prisoner. He admitted to his Colonel, to the Adjutant, and to the police that he had entered the stable where the deceased was hiding himself. There was no doubt that he had dragged the policeman out of the stable; and both the ghorawallas swore that the deceased left the stable uninjured in the custody of the jemadar, and a few minutes afterwards Inspector Guider found him lying in the lines in an unconscious state, having been seriously wounded. If there was any doubt in the minds of the jury as to the charge of grievous hurt, the learned counsel said the jury could not but be satisfied that the prisoner had without any warrant whatever entered the privy and assaulted the deceased.

Mr. Jardine then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. His client, he said, was a native commissioned officer, a man who had received his commission as a reward for the manner in which he had discharged his duty as a soldier. His Adjutant had given him a character as a quiet, orderly, and well conducted man, who had been discharging his duty in an exceptionally exemplary manner; and that was the man whom the jury were asked to convict of having taken part with other turbulent spirits in a street row on the 1st October last. The first fact they had to consider—a fact which had not been refuted—was that a havildar of the regiment had been grievously assaulted by the police; and that he was lying in the lines wounded alongside the unfortunate deceased policeman, and had to be sent to the hospital to have his wounds dressed. The news of the havildar being wounded was brought to the prisoner who, as officer of the day, followed out the instructions he had received from his superior. The learned counsel asked the jury to disbelieve the evidence of Superintendent Mac Dermott where he stated that the prisoner told him that he had sallied forth from the lines to arrest the policeman who had assaulted the regimental havildar. This would have been an impropriety on the part of the prisoner; and it was a theory which had never been put forward before. If it was true, it would certainly have been made use of before. The learned counsel remarked that the deceased was at the time in an excited state; he evidently thought that these soldiers were coming to assault him; he accordingly rushed past the guard, struck at the officer with his baton, and disappeared into the stable. The affront was so great that the jemadar followed him to arrest him and hand him over to the police. All that took place in the stable was involved in obscurity. It would be most dangerous to place reliance on the statements of witnesses like the ghorawallas that the deceased left the stable uninjured. The learned counsel argued that it was quite probable that the deceased had received the injuries before he left the stable, and that he did not swoon till he had reached the lines. His excitement probably kept him up in spite of his wounds. Now, if the story of the prosecution was true, what possible motive could the prisoner and the other soldiers have in taking the policeman into the lines? If they had beaten the deceased in the manner and to the extent alleged, was it not a suicidal act for them to take him to their own quarters? The fact was that the accused arrested the policeman for the affront offered him; and that not being able, owing to the crowds, to get near a European police officer, he retained the man in custody till a European officer came up, and for that reason took him to the lines. The learned counsel asked the jury to receive the police evidence with considerable caution. Policemen were generally always anxious to secure a conviction, because the more convictions they could show at the end of the year, the better they would stand with their superiors. In this case, it might be conceived they were particularly anxious to secure a conviction, because there was a personal feeling in the matter. At the military court of enquiry, Inspector Guider did not mention a single word regarding the statement alleged to have been made to him by the deceased, and his only excuse was that he did not then apprehend that the man would die. The story told by the witnesses for the prosecution was, on the face of it, a concoction; and the learned counsel felt confident that the verdict of the jury would be that of acquittal.

The Judge, in summing up the case, remarked that Mr. Farran had opened the case with his usual skill and moderation; and that the counsel for the prisoner had said everything that could be said on his behalf. It was said that there was considerable bad feeling between the military and the police; but with this, his Lordship said, the jury had nothing to do. With regard to the charge of causing grievous hurt, his Lordship told the jury that, if they were satisfied that the prisoner was present when his men beat the deceased, he would be guilty as a principal although the jury were not satisfied that he inflicted the blow. If, however, they were not satisfied that he was present, but that, though absent, he had instigated the assault, he would be guilty of abetment of the offence. With regard to Superintendent MacDermott's evidence his Lordship remarked that he had made no statement whatever at any of the previous enquiries. Being in possession of such important evidence, it would have been better had he mentioned it before, especially as it differed in one respect from the statements of the other officers, as to the reason why the prisoner left the line.

The jury, after retiring for consultation about half an hour, returned a verdict, to the effect that the prisoner followed the deceased into the stable and pulled him out with the intention of handing him over to the police.

Mr. Jardine, on the face of the verdict, claimed an acquittal.

The Judge: I think, Mr. Farran, that amounts to an acquittal.

Mr. Farran did not think so. He said it just depended on what justification the jury thought the prisoner had to hand the man over to the police.

The Judge: I never had a case of this sort before. If you like I shall postpone it till to-morrow, and I shall read up the authorities on the point.

Mr. Farran: I do not think your Lordship will arrive at any satisfactory solution unless the jury give a reason which justified the prisoner to enter the stable after the man.

The foreman of the jury, being asked for a reason, said they were of opinion that the prisoner was justified in following the deceased, because the latter struck at him with his baton.

The Judge: That, then, amounts to an acquittal. Discharge the prisoner.

The prisoner was accordingly discharged; and the Court adjourned at 6.20 p.m., until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restores." It makes the hair exceedingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 12th of November there were 235 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 243 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·2 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 7 from cholera, 75 from fevers, 32 from tetanus, and 8 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—6 Non-Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 181 Hindus, 50 Mahomedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 12th of November was 235 against 243 and 254 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 39. There were 7 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 11 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 30. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 75 and 30 respectively, against 65 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·3 per mille per annum against 30·5, the mean of the last five years.

PERJURY AND EXTORTION.—The case of Empress *vs.* Rughoobur Doobay, Jugganath Ovashi, and Anundy Doobay—was heard at Calcutta on Saturday. The three prisoners were charged with fraudulently making a false claim in a court of justice, and with obtaining a decree, and with giving false evidence; the second and third prisoner were also charged with aiding and abetting the first prisoner. The charges were very numerous, but resolved themselves into the following simple set of facts:—In January last, the first prisoner brought a suit in the Small Cause Court against a woman, named Moti Kaharin, for Rs. 18, money alleged to have been lent her by the prisoner. The claim was made up of Rs. 16 principal, and Rs. 3-8 interest, making a total of Rs. 19-8, out of which Rs. 1-8 was acknowledged as having been received in part payment. The case came on before Mr. A.O. Ackworth, Fifth Judge of the Small Cause Court, and the defendant denied all knowledge of the debt. The Judge, Mr A. O. Ackworth, came to the conclusion that the whole case was a gross attempt at swindling, and accordingly sanctioned the prosecution of the three prisoners. The prisoners were undefended. Twenty-eight witnesses for the prosecution and five for the defence having been examined, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner on seven charges, and against the second and third prisoners on five of the charges. The first prisoner was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second and third to three years' each.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

PROVINCIAL FUND.—TheMadras Government intends to allot a sum of Rs. 31,51,000 for Provincial Irrigation works in 1888-89; and the budgets will be framed according:—Buckingham Canal and other minor works, Rs. 3,51,000; irrigation works, ordinary, 21,50,000; tank restoration, 6,50,000. The Accountant-General will take credit for a special contribution of 5 lakhs from Imperial to Provincial under adjustment through the Land Revenue head.

CAN A DISCHARGED PRISONER BE RE-TRIED?—One Vakoomoola Rama Iyer and another were a short time ago charged with the offences of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and with rioting. The case was heard by the Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, who, agreeing with the assessors, found Vakoomoolu not guilty and acquitted him. The other man was found guilty and sentenced to a term of imprisonment which sentence was confirmed on appeal. The Sessions Judge, by some oversight, did not try Vakoomoolu, the acquitted man, on the charge of rioting, and in order to rectify this error he subsequently issued a notice to him to show cause why the order of discharge on the offence of rioting should not be set aside, and a new trial ordered. Vakoomoola appeared on Monday in the High Court through Mr. V. K. Desika Charry, who represented to Mr. Justice Kernan and Mr. Justice Moothooswamy Iyer that the notice was improperly framed, and that the High Court had no power to order a re-trial in a case of discharge. He also contended that as the prosecuting pleader did not press the case for the prosecution, there was therefore an implied withdrawal of the prosecution under section 594 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and an implied sanction of the High Court, and consequently an implied acquittal under cause E of that Section. He also contended that if the order of the Sessions Judge did not amount to an order of acquittal but only of discharge, the High Court had no power under Section 439 and 423 of the same Code to order a new trial; the most it could do being to alter or reverse the order of discharge. Their Lordships considering that the question arose in consequence of an error of judgment on the part of the Sessions Judge, ordered a new trial.—*Mail.*

THE KILAKARAI EXCAVATIONS.—Dr. J. Burgess, LL.D., C.I.E., Director-General, Archæological Survey of India, addressed a letter to the Government of Madras, with reference to a paper written by Mr. J. P. James, Port Officer, Pamban, and which was printed with G.O. of 3rd September 1887, in which he states that Mr. Rea will hardly be able to visit Kilakarai this season, but if any excavations are to be made there, he trusts they will be carried out under his skilled direction. "Mr. Rea's recent investigations in prehistoric archæology have been imminently satisfactory and he has shown such special aptitude for this difficult branch of research that I doubt not Government will readily agree that his services should be availed of in all research of the sort. It would probably tend to develop an interest in Indian Numismatics if finds of coins were generally submitted to Dr. Hultzsch and Mr. Rea, who might thereby be led to contribute ultimately to our knowledge of the subject which has been very little studied since Sir Walter Elliot left India, except perhaps by the Rev Mr. Lowenthal of Vellore, and one or two other private collectors who have contributed nothing to our available sources of knowledge." Government has therefore communicated Dr. Burgess' letter to the Collector of Madura with the remark that excavations at Kilakarai are to be postponed until they can be carried out under Mr. Rea's superintendence. With regard to the latter paragraph of Dr. Burgess' letter the Government considers it convenient that ancient coins should continue to be sent to the Government Central Museum in the first instance, but Dr. Thurston will forward to Dr. Hultzsch and Mr. Rea, for investigation, any specimens which they may desire to see, or regarding which information is required.—*Ibid.*

A MAHOMEDAN WOMEN CLAIMING TO BE THE WIFE OF A HINDU.—Lienabee, a Mahomedan woman, charged one Abdool Kareem *alias* Rungasawmi Naidu, a dresser, attached to the General Hospital, before Mr. C. G. Coopoosawmy Iyer, at the Egmore Court, with neglecting and refusing to maintain her (claiming to be his married wife) and her two children. The facts of the case, as stated by the complainant, are briefly these. The denfendant was originally a Hindu by religion, but was subsequently converted to the Mahomedan faith, and married to the complainant under the *Nikka* form in 1875, and since that time, till five years ago, the accused and the complainant had been living together as husband and wife, in various places such as Madras, Negapatam, &c., and, by such marriage they had three children, one of whom died. Mr. M. Alasingra Chariar appeared for the defence, and denied the allegation of the complainant; and, after cross-examining a few witnesses for the prosecution, asked the Magistrate to refuse to interfere in this case, as the questions at issue were such as (1) whether there was a conversion from Hinduism to Mahomedanism, (2) whether there was a legal valid marriage, (3) whether, if so, such marriage was void by reason of the defendant returning to the Hindu religion. Mr. Alasingra submitted that such questions might more convrniently be tried by a Civil Court. The provision contained in the Procedure Code as to maintenance was made for enforcing a speedy remedy in cases where there was no doubt as to marriage or the like. He further submitted that it was discretionary on the Magistrate to entertain such cases. In support of his contention, he cited a ruling of Col. Weldon, where, as Chief Magistrate, he held that, assuming a discretion is vested in the Magistrate as to granting or refusing an order under section 488, that was not a proper case for Magisterial inference in which the questions at issue might more conveniently be decided by a Civil Court. The attorney farther added that, if his Worship decided the case here, the matter would no still be said to have come to an end, for an action would still lie for the restitution of conjugal rights, and therefore suggested non-interference in this case. His Worship suggested to both parties a compromise out of Court, and the case stands adjourned for that purpose.—*Times.*

It was announced in our telegraphic columns, a few days ago, that Mr. Girdlestone, Resident in Nepal, and Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, had met recently on the Nepal-Sikkim frontier to consult about a proposal to improve the gradient of a road along the ridge which divides British territory from Nepal. The alignment of this road is far from what is desirable, owing to the necessity of its keeping within our border. The question was raised by the Darjeeling Railway Company, who hold that great increase of traffic would follow the suggested improvements. Mr. Girdlestone in passing through Calcutta from Darjeeling on his return journey saw the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, and his visit has been promptly connected through some occult influence with political affairs in Nepal, with which it had not the least connection.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT RAWAL PINDI.—The 23rd Regiment, winners of the Infantry Polo Tournamen for two years in succession, played a match against the 14th Bengal Lancers. After a stubbornly fought game the Lancers, just before time was called, scored a goal, which gave them the victory by three to two.—*Pioneer.*

CRICKET EXTRAORDINARY.—Playing cricket for the Infantry in a match against the World, Lieutenant Waterfield scored 136 off his own bat, the score of the World being only 98.—*Id.*

FIRE AT RAWAL PINDI.—A fire broke out on the 19th inst. in the drawing room of Colonel Beresford Lovett while the family was seated at dinner. The alarm was fortunately given by the bearer, and after some trouble the flames were extinguished. Colonel Lovett's hands were rather badly burned.—*Id.*

THE SIMLA P. W. D. OFFICES.—This case, in which Mr. Johnson, builder and contractor, claims Rs. 56,000 for work not specified in the contract, came on for hearing on Friday before Mr. E. W. Parker, District Judge, Simla. Messrs. Howard and Cullin appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Henderson (Government Advocate, Punjab) and De Courcy for the defence. The plaintiff claims Rs. 56,000 for extra work done to the P. W. D. Secretariat, Simla, not laid down in the estimate. He contends that the contract merely stated that the P. W. D. Secretariat buildings were to be constructed on the same principle as the Post Office, and no separate design was shewn to him till he had commenced the building, and then he found that it was to be quite different from the Post Office, and of a more ornamental character; consequently, it could not be built at the same rate. He was advised by one of the Engineers not to raise objections at that time, but to finish the building, and that Government would make good the extra work; and in good faith he therefore completed the work. Government now refuses to pay the extra amount charged. Mr. A. W. Robinson, District Carriage Superintendent, E. I. R., Allahabad, an expert, was being examined on behalf of the plaintiff as to whether he considered the Post Office and the P. W. D. Secretariat buildings could be built at the same labour, rate; if not, what would be the difference of rate. He replied that the P. W. D. Secretariat would cost fifty per cent. more. The case is proceeding.—*Simla Argus.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bhownagar, sail to-day for Bhownagar with a general cargo and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE barque Keerata Roodrin cleared yesterday for Calcutta for which port she is laden with 4,309 maunds of salt.

THE s.s. Castle Hill, 1183 tons, Captain G. Walker, brought to Bombay yesterday morning a cargo of 50,048 cases of petroleum from Batoum (Oct., 25). Messrs. W & A Graham & Co., are her agents

THE s.s. Henry Balckow, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in Bombay yesterday from the Persian Gulf, having left Busreh on the 9th instant. She had on board a general cargo 209 chests of opium, 132 horses and sixty deck passengers.

THE Hall line steamer Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening under the command of Captain A. B. MacDougal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. and Mr. Evans and three children, Mrs. H. S. Nicholetts, and two Misses Nicholetts, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Pettits, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, and Mr. A. H. Carr.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

23RD NOVEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2143	G. D. G. Worcester	A	P. & O. S. N.Co.
,, Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. &A.Graham & Co.
,, Coromandel	..	J. Reeves	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Venetia	1609	F. Cole	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bormida	1492	G. R. Dignino	F	F. Bozzoni.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	C E. Darley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, D. Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, China	1394	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	A.B. MacDougal	M	Edward Bates.
,, St. Regulus	2031	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Wave	1456	J. Macullough	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Eden Hall (s)	MacDougal	Liverpool, Oct. 23.
23	Castle Hill (s)	Walker	Batoum, Oct 25.
	Henry Balckow(s)	Hughes	Busreh, Nov. 9.

The following vessels were entered yesterday for home and out ports:—
Steamer Eden Hall, for Liverpool.
,, Almora, for Calcutta.
,, Mobile, for the Persian Gulf.
,, Sumatra, for Aden, H. and Jeddah.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, Nakoda, for Poonany.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.

Kreyer, Lt, Bo, 17th B I, on duty, from Mhow.

NOVEMBER 23.

King, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Lahore.
Shaw, Lt, Madras, 1st Cavalry, on sick leave, from Rajanpur.
King, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.
Luckhart, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, ordered home, from Meerut.
Welman, Lt, Bengal, Wilts Regt, on leave, from Peshawer.
Dodd, Surgeon, Bo, Med Staff, on 6 mo leave, from Poona.
Care, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Thompson, Capt and Adjt, Bo, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.
McClellan, Major, Bengal, 3rd Dn Guards, on leave, from Muttra.
Jenkinson, Capt, Bengal, Derby Regt, on sick leave, from Burma.
Watson, Capt, Bengal, 1st Manchester Regt, on promotion, from Agra.
Rundall, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Goorkhas, on leave, from Kala Danda.
Johnstone, Capt, Bengal, E Surrey Regt, on transfer, from Allahabad.
Parkinson, Capt, Madras, 1st Hampden Regt, ordered home, from Willington.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Luckhardt, Col, Bombay, Commissary Genl, on inspection duty, to Mhow.
Tayler, Vet Surgn, Mad, A V D, on duty, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 24th November, 1887.

1. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 26th inst. at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practiced on Parade, viz:—Defence Bugle calls and "attack of formation," 20 rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued per man.

2. Until further notice Instructors will proceed to Coorla for Class firing only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. It is requested that should this prove in any way inconvenient to Volunteers, notice may be sent to Head quarters.

3. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to notify to Head Quarters what amount of rounds they require for practice, and whether they will take them on their charge.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2580 Vol. E. Rosenstim to "B" Co; and No. 2581 Vol B Avron to "E" Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

5. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next, the 26th instant, at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea Face.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. and Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

UNDER the provisions of Sec 4 of the Punjab Courts Act XVIII of 1884, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab temporarily, until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec 4 of the Punjab Courts Act XVIII of 1884, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Roe, BA, CS, to be a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab for a period of six months.

Mr C J Weir, MCS, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce, having been granted privilege leave for 1 month, availed himself of the leave, before noon, on the 7th Nov 1887.

Mr L P Shirres, BCS, Offg Joint-Magist and Depy Collr, Hooghly, having been appointed to officiate as Under-Secy during Mr. Weir's absence on leave, assumed charge of the said appointment on the forenoon of the same date.

Mr S Jacob, Enrolled Officer of the Financial Dept, Class II, having been granted privilege leave for three months, availed himself thereof, before noon, on the 7th Nov. 1887.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major A D Anderson, RA, to officiate as a Depy Secy, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Maj T Deane to officiate as Director of Army Remount Operations for India. Dated 11th Nov 1887.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Maj-Genl Sir C J S Gough, KCB, VC, Commdg the Oudh Div:—

Lieut A P G Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 16th July 1887.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Maj-Genl Sir H H Gough, KCB, VC, Commdg the Lahore Div:—

Capt H F M Wilson, Rifle Brigade, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 30th Oct 1887.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Percy Bliss Warren, South Yorkshire Regt, Wing Officer, 3rd Bengal Infy—2nd May 1886.

Lieut Harold Nash Hilliard, Royal Warwickshire Regt, Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infy, 21st July 1886.

The undermentioned officers having completed 18 months' probationary service are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Thomas Webster, Scottish Rifles, Wing Officer, 12th Bengal Infy,—23rd Mar 1886.

Lieut Colin Campbell Boileau, Norfolk Regt, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavy,—2nd Apl 1886.

Lieut Henry Dermot Daly, Royal Irish Regt, Wing Officer, 42nd Bengal Infy,—5th Apl 1886.

Lieut J. Quin, MSC, is transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in exchange with Lieut T. D. Leslie.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Capt F. C. Maisey, B.S.C., 30th Bengal Infy (p.a.), for 304 days. Pension Service,—17th year, commenced 23rd Sept 1887.

Lieut A. B. Mayne, B.S.C., 2nd Regt, Central India Horse (p. a.), for 1 year. Pension Service,—7th year, commenced 22nd Jan 1887.

Lieut W. L. Maxwell, B.S.C. 7th Bengal Cavy (m.c.) for 182 days. Pension Service,—5th year, commenced 25th Augt. 1887.

Lieut G. J. C. Hall, B.S.C., 12th Bengal Cavy (p.a.), for 1 year. Pension Service,—6th year, commenced 10th May 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut-Col N. R. Stewart, B.S.C. (p.a.), for 6 months.
Maj J.P.C. Neville, BSC (p.a.), for 2 months.
Maj W. H. Meiklejohn CMG, Genl List, Infy (p.a.), for 3 months.
Capt F. T. N Spratt, RE (p.a.), till 15th Dec. 1887.
Surg-Maj W. Finden (p.a.), for 14th days.
Surg-Maj J. Reid, MB (m.c.), for 183 days.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.—Lieut-Col G C Jackson, Bengal Cavy,— 3rd Nov. 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Col G Stewart, CB, BSC,—31st Oct 1887
Lieut-Col Beville Grenville Vyvyan, Genl List, Infantry,—31st Dec 1887.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Williamson, Asst Engr, Indian Marine, to be Engineer, from the 1st Nov 1887.

Mr C W Laing, Engr, Indian Marine, having been absent for over 5 years, his name is removed from the list of the Indian Marine, in accordance with Sec 142, Civil Leave Code.

Mr B Ashburner, 3rd Grade Officer, Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, from 8th Oct 1887.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Ross, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Peshin State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Col D Ward, R E, Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Commr, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, is appointed Chief Engineer and Joint-Secy to Govt, N-W-P, and Oudh, P W D, vice Col A M Lang, S E, whose services have been replaced at disposal of Mily Department.

Col J P Steel, RE, Offg Chief Engr, and Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W D, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Commr, Central Province, in the P W D.

Mr C C B Knapp, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, Burma, at present Offg, Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is granted furlough for 2 years under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 10th Dec 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Col D H Trail, RE, Examiner of Accounts, is on return from furlough, re-appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr J B Braddon, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is on relief by Col D H Trail, RE, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Mr H Groves, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Burma, Provincial Establishment.

Mr L Gordon, class IV, Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffice Dept, is transferred from the Estabt under the control of the Chief Commr, Central Provinces, to that under the Director-Genl of Railways.

Mr P Duncan, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough placed at disposal of the Director-Genl, of Railways.

Mr G W Sweet, Depy Examiner of Accounts, Mily Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Govt Examiner of Accounts, Indian-Midland Railway, in class IV of Examiners, during the absence of Mr W F Barrow on privilege leave.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr J A Anderson, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, is granted, under Sec 50, Chap V of the Civil Leave Code, furlough for 5 months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from 5th Aug 1887, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE OF A GLASGOW MERCHANT.

THE *Brooklyn Eagle* of October 16th contains the following story:—Rather a notable wedding took place here the other day, with a romantic story attached. Young James Robertson Blackie, of the great Glasgow publishing house, came over the ocean to take back with him in the guise of a helpmeet Miss Ellen Arthur Botts, of Savannah, Ga., who was a niece of the late President Arthur. He is a tall, blonde young fellow, an excellent business man, as the present prosperity of his house shows, and with a heart in the right place, as the following little story proves:—His wife was a relative of his stepmother, and came as a school girl to Glasgow to be educated, living in his father's home. He fell in love with her promptly and they were provisionally engaged owing to her youth. Upon her return to this country she was for some time the devoted nurse of her dying grandfather, and after his death she was attacked with fever as a result of her fatigue. While still convalescent the great earthquake that shook Charleston to pieces came to Savannah, and the shock and terror acting upon her enfeebled nerves entirely destroyed her sight. The Specialists here, when consulted, declared that the case was hopeless, and she must resign herself to life-long blindness. Upon this painful verdict she wrote to her fiancee releasing him from the engagement, and resigned herself to darkness and loneliness for the rest of her life. The manly young Scotchman, however, refused to submit. He took the next steamer for this country, and on arriving declared that he loved and would marry her whether she ever regained her sight or not. Stimulated by this unexpected happiness, she at once began to mend, and with the restoration of her general health her eyes began to improve, and now she has as bright a pair of brown ones as are to be seen anywhere, and no one can see further into a millstone than she. They were married last week, and will return to Scotland some time in November.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cent. Rate
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	780
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	5 do	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	11,111	100	..	17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	17,142	2125	..	5 per	118xd
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock		£100	-	-	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent		£100	-	-	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	450	8,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,875

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Glazing Co.	100	500	500	45.	425
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 21	740
Ballarj	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	231
Bengal's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,883	1,883	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	0	200	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,175
French Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	800	500	Rs. 75	400
Khanugaun Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	234½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	75
Mofussil Co.	2,125	450	450	Rs. 0	432½
New Bombay Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Printers of W. Press	600	500	500	Rs. 3	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	465
Wind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	150	1,000	1,000	Rs.	570xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	0	500	Rs. 25

IN A CHINESE THEATRE.

UNDER this heading, Mr. G. R. Lamplugh, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, gives an amusing account of Chinese histrionics and how to enjoy them. We append some extracts.

DECAPITATED, BUT NOT DEAD.

To see the whole play you will have to come at four in the afternoon and stay till midnight.

You must not stir: there are no intervals, and you might "mar all by this starting." You must watch intently the exits and entrances, note the disguises and transformations. An actor who has gone out scantily clad may reappear in flowing robes fourteen feet in circumference with a gorgeous helmet two feet high; but you must be able to recognize him: you must look beyond the streaming beard and moustache that hang so oddly in front of his face like a veil. You must not be deceived by appearances: "there are cozeners abroad." That hero is not necessarily dead because his head has apparently been cut off—it may be he has only suffered enchantment; nor this man be alive because he is stalking round the stage with the others—there are such things as spirits and dreams, and this man may perchance be a dream or a spirit. If you need an interpreter, find out a friendly Chinaman in the audience who can speak a little English—a washerman or a domestic servant—and sit near him. Then when a new character appears, you can make your inquiries. You may learn "him allee same good, him all light," and feel confidence in him accordingly; or it may be that your neighbour's opinion is unfavourable, and he thinks "him heap bad, him allee same debbil," when you will expect to find the new comer doing wickedly, even though he have no black-and-white paint on his face. Thus you will be able to separate the sheep from the goats.

MANNERISMS AND MUSIC.

Mr. Lamplugh advises the visitors to be careful, to disregard the mannerisms of the actors; every stage is stagy.

Do not allow yourself to be annoyed by the set stalking gait, the short, quick stride, and the ridiculously sudden wheeling about of the men, nor by the distressingly affected and mincing airs of the ladies. Heed not that constantly recurring, rapid, curving fling of the leg which seems to twist that member almost into a knot: the movement may not be meaningless to the initiated, though it seems so to you. Learn to find pleasure in the lithe neatnesses of the actors, and in the quick, delicate movements of the wrist and hands with which they follow the music,—for there is music, and much of it, and a very important and characteristic part it plays. It is a mass of sound, forced from gongs and cymbals—several of each, perhaps, manned vigorously—from tom-toms, from curious loud fiddles, from mouth instruments that emit a blare louder than a trumpet, and from twanging instruments with strings. Loud noises come from all: the sound varies but never ceases; it is incessant and stunning.

A FEW QUERIES.

Here are some problems that will present themselves to the mind of the visitor who is unlearned in the Chinese language:—

Two heroes have been fighting—why, and with what result? Is either dead? And if so, which of them? The man in magnificent raiment, with the earnest face, why does he warble so often and so painfully above his loose moustache? Are they mere ballads he sings to please the audience, or does his theme carry forward the plot? The grave old gentleman with wings in his helmet—is he a terrestrial or a celestial? And the superior personage who makes such fitful entrances—is he from above or below? What relationship exists between the two ladies? Is the elder a sister, or a mother, or a mother-in-law? Do Chinese doctors always prise open the jaws of their reluctant patients with a short stick before they administer doses? Whence this sudden accession of strength to the persecuted man, which enables him to become all at once the persecutor? Has the doctor's medicine, or his own long prayers, caused the grateful change?

PLOT OF A TRAGEDY.

The author thus describes a pathetic piece that he saw once in Victoria, Vancouver's Island which shall be called "Two Broken Hearts":—

A maiden sits weeping on the stage. Her father, once a powerful mandarin, has had to fly with her from bitter enemies who still pursue them. She had fallen blind through the witchcraft and wicked spells of their persecutors, and, in their long flight, has been guided by grasping the shaft of her father's spear. Now they have come, without friend or follower, to a desert place, and she has sunk down exhausted. Her father leaves her to rest for a few moments, while he goes out to reconnoitre; and she sits chanting a mournful song, meanwhile moving her hands aimlessly over the ground. Her fingers touch something; it is the handle of her father's sword, and, as she clutches it, her song suddenly stops. She shivers as she raises it, and tries its keen edge; and then once her song commences, more mournfully even than before. But it is soon stopped for ever, for she suddenly drops her neck over the edge of the sword, and quietly dies. Her father who is close at hand, rushes frantically forward to prevent her, but too late. In his wild grief he snatches up the sword, stained with his darling's blood and turns back desperately to meet his pursuers. Soon he returns with an arrow buried deeply in his shoulder, which he painfully draws, and dies, and so the scene ends.

CHINESE HUMOUR.

As to humour: Mr. Lamplugh says he has heard it said that the Chinese have no sense of humour, but he does not believe it.

What else is it that I have sometimes caught gleaming in the bright eyes of bland, grave, house-servants? What else has caused the deep low chuckle, coming from somewhere lower than the throat, that I have heard run through a group of Chinamen as they listened to the jocose narrative of a friend's doings? Perhaps the form their humour takes upon the stage will hardly satisfy the Western standard. Here is a sample which I saw in the "Big Grand Theatre" at San Francisco. It shall be called The Ghost Who Hated Bores. The hero, a sea-captain, comes in and seats himself on a table to write; but he is heavy with sleep, his head soon droops, and he falls into a peaceful slumber. But scarcely has his nap begun when he is disturbed by the hasty entrance of a breathless fellow who begins, with an air of great consequence, to pant out a long tale of not the slightest importance. The captain listens for a time with wide-open eyes; but when he finds that the story has settled down into an uninterrupted sing-song which shows no prospect of reaching an early conclusion, he tries to break the thread of the narrative. All in vain, for the tedious fellow represses his interruptions with a deprecatory wave of the hand, and goes on his monotonous way with head thrown back and eyes half-closed in an ecstacy of delight at having secured a listener. After a time the captain, submitting to the inevitable, adopts the wisest course in the circumstances, and dozes off to sleep again. The bore is so satisfied with himself, and so engrossed in his tale that he never notices this, and still goes on, see-saw, sing-song, with never a stop till the audience (or at least one of them) grew as weary as the captain. But a mysterious avenger is at hand. A limping ghost of horrible appearance, who remembers his own sufferings on earth, hops in unseen to befriend the captain. He squats silently behind the chair of the story-teller, holding the club he carries in readiness to strike, while that worthy is still quite unconsciously jabbering his interminable nonsense. Once the club is raised threateningly over him, and twice, and yet he goes on; then a thundering stroke descends on his shoulders which stops his voice so suddenly that it leaves him with open mouth in the middle of a word. In comical terror he gazes about in vain attempts to find out whence the blow came, then in amazement seizes the sleeper and rouses him to tell of this terrible new affair. But the captain listens with hazy inattention, evidently thinking it some more of the same tale, and dozes off again immediately. The bore, abandoned now to the tender mercies of the spectre, runs either and thither in horror, adopting first one plan and then another to discover or avoid his invisible assailant; but the ghost crawls after him wherever he goes, now clubbing, now clutching him, until at last the poor wretch makes his escape half deed with fright, and the captain is left to sleep in peace, while the ghost curls up by his side like a faithful dog whose labours are done.

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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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LUBRICANT
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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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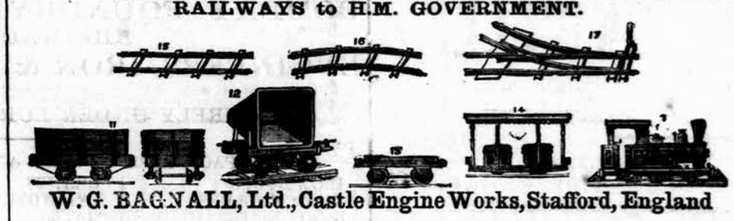

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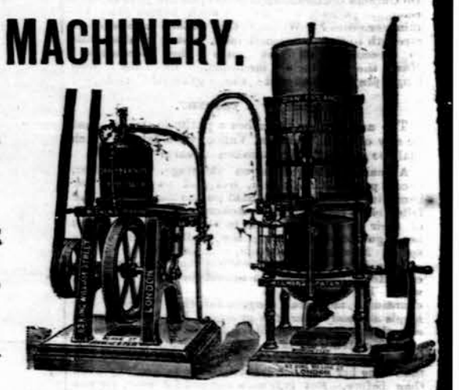

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